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APRIL 11, 1914.

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No. 4023 CITY.

APRIL 11, 1914.

LONDON & DUBLIN.

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Chemists' Sundriesmen.

[We had the misfortune to be excluded from the Editor of the "CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST'S" recent review of "Historic Sundries Houses" on account of our youth.]

There is not sufficient space on this page to give even an abbreviated account of the history of May, Roberts', but we are hopeful that the Editor of our well-known contemporary may accept this hint and give us a special article all to ourselves.

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The Subscription List will open on the eleventh day of April and close on or before the seventeenth day of April, 1914. A copy of this Prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

The Phenol-Phthalein **Company**

(Incorporated under the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1909).

£15,000 **Share Capital**

DIVIDED INTO 5000 8 per cent. Cumulative Preference and Participating Shares of £1 each, and 10,000 Ordinary Sbares of £1 each

ISSUE OF 5000 8 per Cent. Cumulative Preference and Participating Shares of £1 each.

Payable 1s. per Share on Application,
4s. per Share on Allotment,
and the Balance as and when required at intervals of not less than one

and the Balance as and when required at intervals of not less to an one month.

The Cumulative Preference and Participating Shares have a Preferential right for the payment of Capital and are entitled to a fixed Cumulative Preferential Dividend at the rate of 8 per cent, per annum and a further right to one-third of the net profits remaining after payment of said Dividend. As far as possible an allotment will be made to all persons applying, but in the interests of the Company special consideration will be given to applications from Pharmaeists and Chemists and others interested in the Drug Trade.

Directors:

J. P. GILMOUR, Pharmacist (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society. Editor of the C. & D. Year-Book and Directory for Scotland), 312 Catbcart Road, Glasgow.

R. WRIGHT, Pb.C., P.C.S. (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 5 Devonshire Colonnade, Buxton.

GEORGE R. LAMONT, Wine Mercbant, 2 Summerside Place, Leitb. JOHN HUTCHEON, Consulting Obemist, etc., "Taendrum," Furness Vale, Cheshire.

JOHN MUTR, Pharmacist (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 6 Lismore Crescent, Edinbursh.

6 Lismore Crescent, Edinhurgh.

Solicitors:
DALGLEISH, DOBBIE & CO., 26 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh.
Bankers:
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Castle Street, Edinburgh.

JAMES POLLARD & BIRD, O.A., 17 Duke Street, Edinburgh.

Secretaries & Registered Office:
NICOL BRUCE & CLARK, W.S., 24 Hill Street, Edinburgh.

PROSPECTUS.

PROSPECTUS.

The Phenol-Pobtbalein Company I. limited was incorporated as a private Company on 12th July 1912 inter alia with the primary object of taking over and acquiring from Mr. JOHN HUTCHEON, Chemist, Edinburgh, the business of selling the drug Phenol-Phthalein in various forms, and the rights of the necessary recipes, information and trade names pertaining thereto. It bas power among other things to deal in all kinds of Medicines, and Medical and Chemical Preparations.

The original Share Capital of the Company was £10,000, divided into 10,000 ordinary shares of £1 each, \$200 of which were allotted to the vendors and the promoters under Agreements as fully paid.

In order to provide Working Capital, the Share Capital has been increased to £15,000 by the creation of £5000 Cumulative Preference and Participating Shares of £1 each, carrying a Cumulative Preferential dividend of 8 per cent., with a further right to one-third of the net surplus profits. The remaining two-thirds of the net profits are divisible among the ordinary sharebolders.

sbarebolders.

PHENOL-PHTHALEIN

is the scientific name of the first safe and successful synthetic purgative.

It is tasteless, colourless and odourless; is of great medical value; and medical men in Europe and America have spoken and written very highly

of it.
Writing to The British Medical Journal for 30th, November 1913, page
1588, Dr. J. C. M'WALTER of Dublin said:
"I think the late Dr. Thudiebum was one of the first to draw the attention
of the profession to the use of Phenol-Phtbalein as a laxative. . . I have
given over 1000 doses of it, and it is a laxative of unusual efficiency, singularly adapted to females and children. . . . It may be blended with chocolate."

larly adapted to females and children. . . It may be blended with chocolate."

Dr. G. Brasch, speaking at the proceedings of the American Pharmaceutical Association in September 1907, says:

"Phenol-Phtbaleiu is of particular value in acute chronic constipation, and is unattended by any unpleasant side effects."

The Pbarmaceutical Codes published by the direction of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and edited by many well-known scientists, such as Professor H. G. Greensish, F.L.C., F.L.S.; Mr. Edmund White, B.S., F.L.C., and others, says on page 777:

"Pure Phenol-Phtbalein is given internally as a laxative, its action is exerted directly on the intestinal mucous membrane. It is especially suitable for delicate persons and lying-in women."

The Company intends forestalling restrictive legislation by frankly taking the public into its confidence, telling it the true name and nature of its products, thereby associating its trade name Epsoline (fully protected by the Trades' Mark Acts) with the word Phenol-Phthalein. This policy at once lifts the Company's products out of the realm of secret and so-called Patent Medicines.

The advertising scheme formulated for the Company (which includes the use of the newspaper, the poster, the personal letter, door-to-door canvassing and sampling) has many novel features. The Company's Directors are convinced that its operation on a large scale will mean the establishment of a large and permanent demand for the Company's specialities.

After various experiments, and considerable preliminary work, it

ties.

After various experiments, and considerable preliminary work, it has been decided to put the Company's goods on the market under registered trade names in the form of Chocolates, Tablets, Powders, and effervescing preparations. The chocolates are flavoured with vanilla, and are as palatable as any of the best-kuown brands of chocolate sweetmeats on the market. The powders (mainly used for children) are made from pure Phenol-Phthalein without admixture. The requisite dose being small they can readily be

es (Consolidation) Act, 1908).

administered by themselves or in jam or milk without detection. The tablets are coloured a delicate pink. They can be swallowed whole like a pill, or dissolved on the tongue like a sweet, as the patient desires. Phenol-Pithalein being absolutely tasteless and colourless, its use in chocolates in no way injures the delicate liavour of these medin.

The following Report has been received from GEORGE COULL, Esq., D.Sc. (Edin.), Ph.C., Managing Director of Messers. Raimes, Clark & Co., Wholesale and Manufacturing Chemists, Edinburgh, and Evaminer in Chemistry to the Pbarmaccutical Society of Gerat Britain; Clark & Co., Wholesale and Manufacturing Chemists, Edinburgh, and Evaminer in Chemistry to the Pbarmaccutical Society of Gerat Britain; WAIK.

"I have made a careful analysis of the drug Phenol-Pithalein as supplied to the public through your Company and find it for be absolutely pure physiologically and comicing, or company and find it for be absolutely pure physiologically and comicing, or company seeks to popularise this medicine.

"The active seek popularise this medicine.

"The tablets are seell made, and contain a medium dose of Phenol-Pithalein, The efferescent preparations are excellent examples of them kind. The equipment of the articles is in perfect taste, and the preparations themselves are exceedingly publicable and finely flavoured.

"The chocolate may properlybe called a veriable triumph of the Pharmacist's art, and is perhaps the most outstanding thing that your Company has done. This putting of Phenol-Pithalein in a first-dass, delicately flavoured chocolate of guaranteed purity is quate in accordance with the dictions of Sir Walter Poster, M.D., that the duty of Pharmacists is to make medicine more palatable and efficient."

Certain of these preparations were manufactured by the Company's advertising and a short trial of the Company's advertising sebenes, an encouraging demand was found to exist for the Company's specialities. Considerable time and money have been

The drawings per year are estimated by Mr. Hutchcon and Mr. Muir as above at

The yearly expenditure, including cost of Manufacture, Management. Salaries, Wages, Rent, Rates, Taxes, Advertising, Printing, etc., is estimated by them at Leaving available a yearly surplus of

The sum required to pay a dividend of 8 per cent. on the 5000 Shares now offered for subscription is only £400; so that should the business done be anywhere near the above estimate, a considerable further return may be expected on both kinds of the Company's shares.

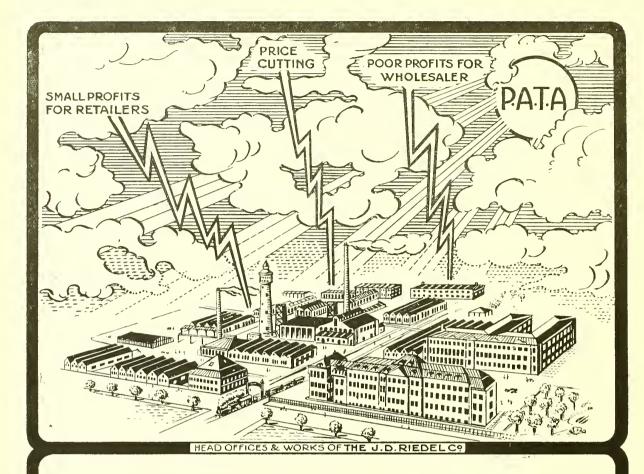
It is intended that the Company's business will in the first instance be carried on in the Mancbester area, where, following the examples of other well-known and successful proprietary medicine firms, the nucleus of the business will be formed. Within an area of a twenty-mile radius from Manchester Stock Exchange there are over eight million people. The Company's efforts would then be extended as rapidly as can be into all the other industrial centres of England and Scotland.

As favourable opportunities arise the Directors propose to extend the business by acquiring the rights over other specialities, likely to appeal to Chemists, Perfumers, Drysalters, and others. Already two options have been secured which, if taken up, are likely to result in a considerable profit being made by the Company.

The preliminary expenses of this issue up to the first general allotment of shares including fees of solicitors, and cost of preparing, printing, posting and advertising this Prospectus (but not including brokers' fees and brokerage) are estimated at £500, and are payable by the Company.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application for Shares can be obtained from the Company's Bankers, Brokers, Solicitors, Auditors, and at the Offices of the Company.

If no allotment is made, the application money will be returned in full. Should the number of shares allotted be less than that applied for, the balance of the application money will be eredited in reduction of the amount payable on allotment.



PLEASE NOTE THAT THE FOLLOWING PREPARATIONS OF OURS HAVE BEEN PLACED UNDER THE P.A.T.A.

APERITOL BORNYVAL NEO-BORNYVAL GONOSAN HEXALET

SALIPYRET SCOPOMORPHINE

MERGAL T

THIOL

THE PROFIT OF BOTH THE WHOLESALER AND RETAILER IS THUS GUARANTEED.

MAY WE ASSIST YOU'IN SELLING OUR PRODUCTS? PLEASE LET US SEND

YOU OUR CATALOGUE: WE SHALL AT THE SAME TIME GIVE YOU AN IDEA

HOW WE CAN BE OF SPECIAL SERVICE TO YOU.

THE J.D. RIEDEL CO. 13/14 WALBROOK LONDON, E.C. BERLIN MILAN NEW YORK ST PETERSBURG.

1814



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THE BUYERS' GUIDE.

In this section, under appropriate headings, are given the names of firms advertising in this or other issues of the month. No charge is made to advertisers for the insertion of their names, but only those who have contracts current for advertising in this journal are mentioned. The headings refer generally to the classes of goods actually advertised, but this is not a detailed Guide such as appears in "The Chemist and Druggist Diary." Inquiries addressed to the "Information Department," The Chemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., regarding articles not appearing in these pages receive prompt attention, as shown weekly in the editorial pages.

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AMBULANCE OUTFITS
Hall Forster & Co., Ltd.

AMBULANCE OUTFITS
Hall Forster & Co., Ltd.

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Roberts & Co.

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ANNATTO

Fullwood, R. J., & Bland

Tomlinson & Hayward, Ltd.

ANTI-RHEUMATIC RINGS

Burge, Warren & Ridglsy, Ltd.

ANTISEPTICS

Chemische Fabrik von Heyden

Sanitas Co., Ltd.

Zimmermann, C., & Co

ARTIFICIAL L'MBS

Ferris, J. & E.

Haywood, J. H., Ltd.

Maw. S., Son & Sons

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Hair, B. W., & Son

Lofthonse & Saltmer, Ltd.

Potter & Clarke, Ltd.

BALSAMS Dodge & Olcott Co. BATH GLOVES
Bolport Bros.

BAY RUM
Knox Walker, J., & Co., LM.

BED SHEETING
Ingram, J. G., & Son

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Danyss Virus, Ltd.

BISMUTH SALTS
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Wood, Vincent

BOOKS, &c.
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Palmer, Sutton & Co.
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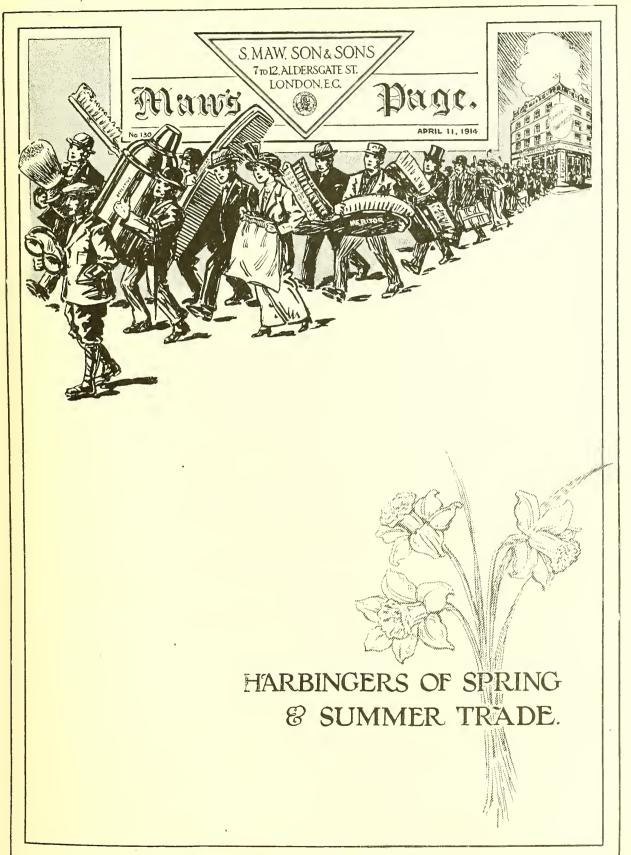
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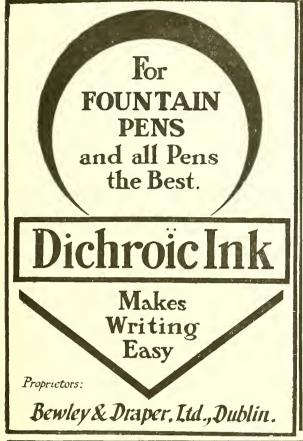
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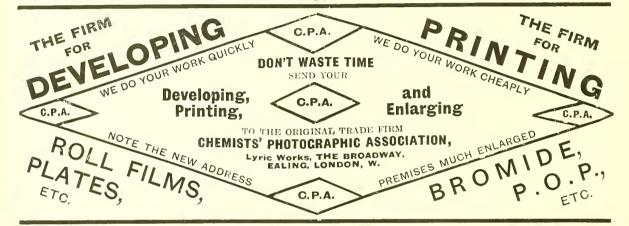
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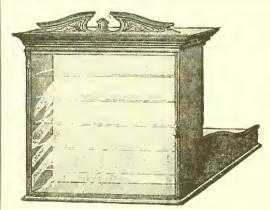
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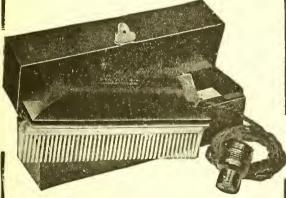
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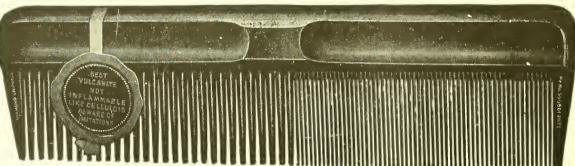
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4/- 4/6 4/9 5/3 per gross.

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Specially designed to make the use of the Comb a Perfect Luxury and Comfort.

All teeth carefully grailed and highly polished. Made of Finest Para Vulcanite, which does not split like Horn, but is Elastic, Strong and Springy, and is the Ideal Material for Combs.

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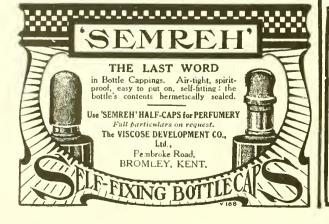
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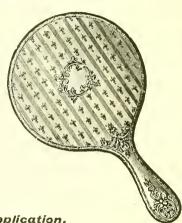
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Finest Pharmaceutical and Technical grades, high and ordinary melting-points.

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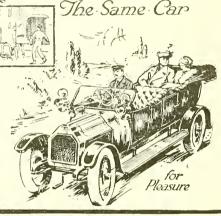
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			Per Gross.
121	n box 11	d	8/6
	,, 1/1	0	16/9
	,, 110	d	8/6
			16/9
***	3 છે	d	2/10 pr. doz.
	7d	l	5/8 ,,
	1/		10/-
	1/1	0 1	18/3
	12i	Retail Per 12 in box 11 , 1/1 , 1/1 , 1/1 3½ 766 1/	Retail Price, W. Per Box. 12 in box 11d 13 in box 11d 6 in box 11d 3 d 7d.

SINGLE BAGS of following 3 sizes sent CARRIAGE PAID to any place in the United Kingdom, so that there is no Stock to hold.

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TIDMAN'S SEA SOAP, beautifully perfumed.

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	Α	dvertise	ed	7	Minimur	n	Mini	mum		
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Box of 3 larg	e Tabs	. 1/- ea	ach		10 d.		7/6	per d	oz. k	oxes
,, 6 sma	Il Tab:	s. 6d.	12		5d.		3.9	.,		11
Bars about	l-1b.	5d.	11		4d.		3/-	per	doz.	bars.
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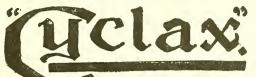
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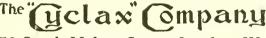
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Certain Demand. Extensively Advertised, these Preparations for the Skin have had an Enormous Sale for 25 years. Most liberal Discounts. Full particulars direct from the Manufacturers.

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A first-class article with an excellent demand, created entirely on its own merits, and carrying a first-class profit.

Size.	Min	imum ret	ail.	Minimum wholesale.
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1/6	•••	1/6	•••	9/- per doz. less 5%
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SPECIAL BONUS.

Buyers of 3 doz. bottles receive 3 bottles gratis (may be assorted and any size).

6 doz, do. 8 bottles gratis. 12 doz. do. 18 bottles gratis. Do. Equivalent in the case of the size in most general demand, viz. 1/6 size to 4/6, 12/- and 27/- respectively.

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Is the Skin Tonic for 1914.

It is effective. It is attractive. It is price-protected. It is well-advertised. It sells readily. It bears a good profit.

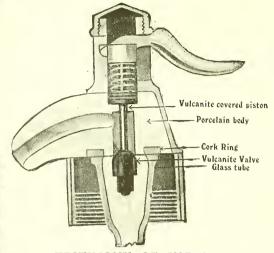
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THIS IS WHAT THE "C. & D." SAYS OF IT:

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"The most Perfect Hygienic Syphon on the Market."

If you contemplate filling your own Syphons apply here for up-to-date Electrical Plant.

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secured by using Sharman's (patent) Hygienic Syphon.

Chemists are now becoming alert to the disadvantages of the ordinary Syphon. The usual heads are made of Tin, Lead, Antimony or Aluminium Alloys which dissolve in CO₂; therefore the water cannot be pure and its use may be attended with most serious results.

The head of Sharman's Hygienic Syphon is of solid porcelain and the valve and piston are covered with vulcanite.

BEWARE of infringement of Sharman's Patent Syphons. Makers and users are equally liable and will be promptly proceeded against.



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By the use of our latest Back Pressure Filling Machines only half the usual quantity of Gas is used for the manufacture of the Highest quality Soda-water, either in Syphons or Bottles.

THE "COMPACT" MACHINES

are specially designed for

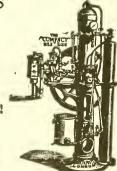
CHEMISTS, GROCERS, RESTAURATEURS,

and everyone to whom space is an object, and can be used for filling Syphons, Codd's Bottles, or Cork Bottles.

OCCUPY LITTLE SPACE!
ARE READY FOR USE IMMEDIATELY!
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Produce Soda Water, Lemonade, &c., of the highest class and greatest purity.

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CAPABLE OF PRODUCING OVER 300 DOZEN LARGE BOTTLES OF AERATED WATER PER DAY —FROM £20.

Bottles, Boxes, Essences, and all Requisites for the Trade at Lowest Prices.

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BEST SODA WATER ONE PENNY PER MAGNUM SYPHON

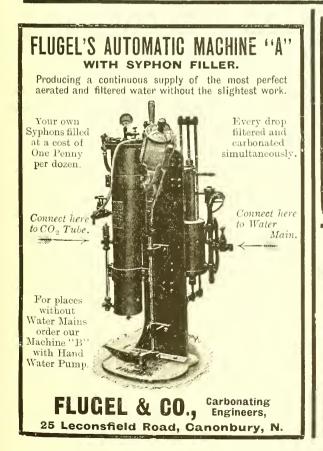


to be purveyed at such price as you select or conditions of local competition dictate, is the best argument in favour of your using the

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to fill your own Syphons-that, and the fact that the Charger (which is a complete, effective, and self-contained Syphon-filling machine) only costs 31/6 net cash (in 7 days).

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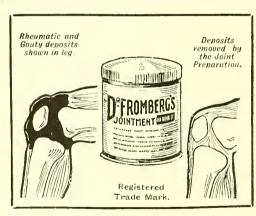
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Fragment of a Sumerian vase, showing acolytes of the temple of Ishtar beating a tambourine or drum, during a religious procession. The small figure on the top of the instrument has a ram's head, and is believed to typify the sonorous roll of the drum. The rosettes of the embroidered girdle of one of the acolytes are here used to form an ornamental design. Date, circa 2500 B.C.



. . . 111 .

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SUMMARY.

Subscribers are advised to read this column first.

Articles and Communications.

The clm is this week's Minor botany subject (p. 34).

The rest of Mr. Wyatt's solutions of dispensing difficulties are printed on p. 34.

We discuss in a note on p. 50 what Army compounders and three-years' dispensers may or may not do in the dispensing of medicines.

Among the notes by "Xrayser II." is one on the words interesting to chemists in the new part of the "Oxford English Dictionary" (p. 47).

The U.S.P. Revision Committee have issued a second report on proposed changes in the text. Drugs are dealt with, and we quote the asafeetida paragraph in full, as it is important to exporters (p. 49).

Organic arsenic and antimony compounds are the subject of a communication to the Pharmaceutical Society by Professor G. T. Morgan, in which future developments of arsenical therapy were foreshadowed (p. 53).

Professor Perkin's lecture on tautomerism is printed (in abstract) on pp. 35-36, and is followed by a report of an ordinary meeting of the Chemical Society at which a communication on glycerophosphates was read.

In our second article commenting upon the Chemists' Assistants Bill we indicate some weaknesses of the draughtsman, and explain some points that seem to be obscure (p. 48). The Bill was not read a second time last week (p. 61).

At the Royal Institution last Friday, Professor Sir J. J. Thomson told of his further researches on positive rays. He has been trying to find out the origin of a body containing three atoms of hydrogen, and to discover if his method of research throws any light on the initial stages of chemical combination (p. 35).

News of the Week.

New Australian Customs rulings are reported on p. 40.

Mr. J. L. Ewing, Edinburgh, is to be made an LL.D.

Three fatalities from salvarsan and neo-salvarsan are reported $(\mathbf{p},\ \mathbf{37}).$

Export and import trade last month was much better than in March 1913 (p. 63).

M. Mariani, the Parisian pharmacist who made a fortune from coca-wine, died last week (p. 39).

The aristocratic chemist who gets only two Insurance prescriptions per diem is depicted on p. 51. The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland is

thinking of getting a presidential badge (p. 60). Major examination results in London and Edinburgh

and Edinburgh Minor results are printed on p. 51. The names of those who have passed the Irish Pharma-

ceutical Preliminary examination are printed on p. 59. The Patent Medicine Committee has not yet been re-

appointed, although Sir Henry Norman has his draft report ready for it (p. 60).

Mr. G. R. Cleghorn, Cape Town, an old "Square" man, has been elected President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Province (p. 40).

The Winter Session reports include one from Liverpool. in which an accountant deals with chemists' bus organisation, accounts, and income-tax returns (p. 55).

Sir Donald MacAlister (President of the General Medical Council), in evidence before the Venereal Diseases Commissioner, submitted that there should not be free practice of medicine in this country (Coloured Supplement).

Legal reports are important. An appeal in a white-pepper case is being heard at Blackburn as we go to press. Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, M.P., being the advocate for the appellants. The hearing up to Wednesday afternoon is included, the case being adjourned to next sessions. See pp. 43-44.

Trade and Market Matters.

Markets are slowing down, in view of the Easter holidays Atropine, citrates, sandarae, blood-root, and black-haw bark are dearer. Almond oil (B.P.), ammonia sulphate, burdockroot, and cocoa-butter are cheaper (p. 61).

Dispensing Difficulties.

THE following continues and concludes Mr. Harold Wyatt's communication to the Liverpool Chemists' Association (C. & D., April 4, p. 51 and p. 60):

,			/ -
	ΧV	I.	
Liq. arsen.			nլ96
Tinct. ferri	pero	hlor.	3ij.
Syrupi		* - *	51.
Aquam ad	• • •		5viij.
M. ft. mi	st.		

XVII.

Diuretin	***	 ziij.
Sp. ch orof.	***	31V.
1nf. digitalio		5j.
Aquam ad		 5хіј.
Ft. mietura.		

XVIII.

Acidi sulph. dil.	 ··· 5j-
Quin. sulph.	 gr. xij
Ext. glycyr, liq.	 3j.
Aquam ad	 zviij.
Ft. mistura.	

X1X.						
	Ac.	sulph.	conc.			5j.
	Ol.	tereb.				зj.
	Ol.	olivæ				ziij.
	M	iece fint	annli	catio.		

AA. (Spanish.)	
Agua hervida 160	grames
Jarabe de las cinco	
raices 40	gramos
Salicilato de sosa 3	gramos
Aspirina 2	gramos
35 1 1 1	

Mezclense bien. Para tomar una cucharada cada dos horos.

Translation.
Boiled water 160 grams
Syrup of the five
roote 40 grame
Salicylate of sodium 3 grams
Aspirin 2 grams
Mix well and take a table
spoonful every two hours.

XVI. A precipitate may come down in this if the iron is only slightly acid; therefore it is necessary to add enough dilute hydrochloric acid to render the Fowler's solution acid, or use the liq. arsenici hydroch. As the taste of the tineture of lavender is noticeable in the nixture, owing to the amount of the Fowler's solution, the former method is the better.

the amount of the Fower's solution, the former include the better.

XVII. The diarctin proved to be somewhat insoluble, owing to age, but a little warm water and a trace of sodium salicylate soon gave a clear solution, which remained bright.

XVIII. The acid throws down the glycyrrhizin from the extract of liquorice, so that a little mucilage is necessary to exercted.

extract of liquorice, so that a little mucilage is necessary to suspend.

XIX. The reaction between these ingredients is very violent; therefore it is as well to stand the bottle in cold water, and add the acid little by little to the other two ingredients, stirring constantly with a glass rod.

XX. The syrup of the five roots is like the French preparation, sirop des cinq racines, and contains celery-root, fennel-root, parsley-root, butcher's-broom rhizome, and asparagus rhizome. These proved very difficult to obtain in England, and had to be got from the Continent.

XXI. (Spanieh.)
Bicarbonato de sosa 1 gramo
Hidrato de mag-
n agia 00 agas na
Polvo de ojos de
cangrejo 1 gramo
Subnitrato de bis-
muto 3 grames
Polvo de belladona .40 centi-
grames
Codeina20 centi-
grames
Hacer un polvo en 20 papeles
egualco.
Translation.
Bicarbonate of soda 1 gram
Hydrate of magnesia 20 grams
Powdered orab's
eyes 1 gram
Submitrate of bis-
muth 3 grams Powdered bella-
donna 40 centi-
grame
Codeine 20 eenti-
Make a powder in 20 equal

XXII (Spanish)

			(C.L.	Truck.	,		
7	Magneeia	ea:	rbonato	35	gra	moe	
	Bicarbon						
	Acido ta						
	Esencia	иde	limon	2.	5 gr	amo	8
	Hacer	un	polvo	bie	n.	mez-	
	clade.						

XXIII. (French.)

Mettre	\mathbf{m}	atin	et	soir	doux
gouttes d	u e	ollyr	e st	iivant	dans
les yeux:					
Sulfata	do	enin	rra	50 .	centi-

grammes Eau distillée ... 15. Glycérine

Translation

	a runt	icu c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c			
Put in					
morning	two	drop	S	of	the
following	collyr	ium:			
Sulphate	of co	pper	50	cer	ıti-
					rams
Distilled	water		15	gra	ms
Glycenin	411		5	mna	ma

(All by weight.)

XXI. Powdered crab's eyes should be, strictly speaking, the hard, irregularly rounded, eye-like concretions of calcium carbonate with fibrous skeleton found in the body of Astacus fluriatilis, the common fresh-water crayfish, but in practice creta præparata is generally used. A point worth noting in foreign prescriptions written in the metric system is the way in which centigrams are usually indicated. In the prescription above not only are they shown as decimal fractions of the gram, but the word centigram is written afterwards, although it is really unnecessary and is apt to make those unacquainted with the peculiarity think that decimal fractions of centigrams are being ordered. From this we can see that the users of the metric system are fully aware of the danger of misreading a decimal point, and intend to take no chances. and intend to take no chances.

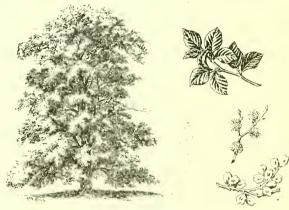
XXII. In this esencia de limon means essential oil of lemon, and not a solution in alcohol, as with us. This remark applies to all cases where "essence" occurs in foreign prescriptions.

One other query not relating to prescriptions is, What do One other query not relating to prescriptions is, What do Central American Spaniards mean when they ask for or write "Calamares en lata"? They want tinned preserved euttle-fish, which is given in the same class of cases in which we would give oysters or isinglass jelly.

Minor Botany.

Being the thirteenth of a series of articles for pharmacy students which commenced on January 3, 1914.

THE common elm (Ulmus campestris, Linné) is a handsome tree which may attain a height of upwards of 300 feet. It is not believed to be indigenous to this country (the wych elm, *U. montana*, is native), but it is extensively planted, especially in the South of England. Despite its great height the stem is built up of successive lateral



ULMUS CAMPLETRIS, Linné

branches (sympodium, syn=together, pod=foot) owing to the death each year of the bud terminating the main stem. The growth of the latter is continued by the highest lateral bud, the new branch turning into the vertical position. The ovate leaves are borne alternately and have an acute apex. They are distinctive in shape on account of their unequal base, and they also provide a good example of pinnate venation (pinna=wing). Like so many British trees, the elm is deciduous—i.e., the leaves fall each autumn. The leaves are protected in bud by outgrowths from their stalks, known as stipules, which fall off as the buds expand (caducous). The plant commences flowering in the present month, the branches swarming with clusters of tiny brown flowers borne in the axils of last year's leaf-scars. Each cluster is surrounded by a few scale-leaves, and the flowers are well towards fruitformation before the new leaves appear. The flowers have a perianth usually with four to six teeth or lobes with an equal number of stamens attached to it opposite the segments. The ovary in the centre has two stigmas, but only one loculus containing a single ovule. The fruit is known as a samara, and is a winged achene, the latter designating a dry indehiscent fruit—i.e., the membranous pericarp not bursting naturally to shed the seed. The wing is an aid to seed-dispersal. The bark of the tree was formerly used as a mild astringent and demulcent owing to the tannin and mucilage it contains. The bark readily strips in spring, the slimy inner layer, known as the cambium. being the region of active formation of new tissues; and it is owing to the latter having little cohesion that the bark is more readily removed in spring than at any other time of the year. The corky exterior of the bark is removed, and the inner fibrous part (secondary bast) on drying forms the elm-bark of commerce.

IRISH QUESTION SETTLED.—The latest from a chemist's counter. Little Girl: "Please will you tell my mother if boracic ointment is good for Ulster."—(185/30.)

Positive Rays.

T the Royal Institution, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, London, W., on April 3, Professor Sir J. J. Thomson discoursed on "Further Researches on Positive Rays." The lecturer briefly described the principles of his method of analysing mixed gases. The gas is electrified by passing a discharge of electricity through it and forced through a narrow channel with a velocity of 6,000 miles a second. Gases become very active agents at this speed, eause phosphorescence on a sensitive screen, and leave impression on photographic plates at the place of impact. The various gases are separated by passing the stream through a magnetised area, which has the effect of sorting out the gases according to their atomic weights. Various questions of technique have occupied attention of late. The most suitable plate to employ was one of these. The ordinary photographic plate is quito transparent to light, as every part of the film is used, but as these particles employ only the front surface of the film the best plate to use is one that is exceedingly thin and contains the maximum amount of silver. The old Daguerrotype plate fulfils these conditions admirably, but lacks the condition of transparency. The plate which was devised for detecting Schumann rays was, however, found to be suitable. These plates, which were devised for detecting light of exceedingly small wave-lengths, have very thin films with a large amount of silver. "If you have occasion to make them," said the lecturer, "the directions given in the second edition of Baly's 'Spectrography' should be followed, the recipe in the first edition not being so good." All attempts to improve the original formula have been unsuccessful. The plates are peculiar in some ways: they need to be kept some time to ripen, and various "vintages" are better than others. There is an art, as well as a science, in making the plates. The exposure with Schumann plates is one minute, compared with three-quarters of an hour with ordinary plates. The shortening of time makes it easier to keep conditions constant during exposure. The Paget Prize Plate Co. supplied the lecturer with a special lantern-plate, but it was not so sensitive as the Schumann plate. It was found that pyro-metol developer gives the most detail; quinone gives years interest of the sense gives very intense, strong lines, but does not show the weak details. The lecturer then exhibited on the screen various photographie records, these including chloroform, hydrochloric acid, tin pentachloride, and hexane. It was pointed out that many intermediate compounds are indi-cated on these records, and in the case of hexane there are negative as well as positive charges. Another re-search was undertaken to find out the nature of the substance indicated in the photographs which has an atomic weight of three. It appears whenever metals are subjected to the influence of kathode rays. The question arises—Is this a new element or a compound with three atoms of hydrogen? Every metal gives off large quantities of hydrogen, and an endeavour was made to find out whether the source of the gas was the hydrogen. Water, frozen by means of liquid air, was bombarded, and the product was found to contain H3, and it was also found to be given off from frozen ammonia treated in the same way. Phosphonium iodide under the same conditions gives off H_s, and the lecturer concluded that H, analogous to O, exists. He remarked also upon the fact that phosphorus gives rise to O, very easily. Then as to the production of helium in the vacuum tubes, it was shown that the least trace of air yielded the helium line spectroscopically. It was found that although helium line spectroscopically. It was found that although helium is present only in the proportion of four parts in a million it could be detected in ½ c.c. of air by the lecturer's method. When salts of potassium are bombarded, particularly potassium iodide, quite considerable quantities of helium are indicated. Some of Kahlbaum's potassium iodide, further purified by repeated crystallisation, gave indications of helium. The conclusion arrived at was that minute quantities of air are occluded in the salt, and from this the helium line is obtained. The chloride gives very feeble indication. Other salts of potassium show the presence of helium varying in amount—it even

varies with different samples of potassium iodide. The lecturer then went on to refer to the "embryology of chemical combination." What are the stages in the union of $H_2 + O_2$? Is it a mere addition of H_2 to O_2 , or are there intermediate stages? Many experiments were conducted, but no indications obtained, of intermediate stages. The lecturer ventured on the suggestion that the addition takes place around nuclei, and is completed before it gets into a condition for observation in the tube. He is convinced that it is a more complex process than the clashing together of the atoms. There is a condensed layer formed first, but not in the tube. The time taken for this reaction is infinitesimal. "A millionth of a second is a kind of eternity." said the lecturer, "for registering those particles on the plate." Another problem which suggested itself was whether the molecules can be split up into atoms by the electric particles. After experiments, this was answered in the affirmative. It may be possible to get some further light on the process that goes on in the state of chemical action, but up to the present it seems that it takes place in the "nursery" before being turned out to be registered at all by the plate. Among the exhibits in the library was one by Mr. F. H. Glew.

CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

The Presidential address at the annual meeting on March 26 (C. & D., March 28, p. 75) was a brilliant summary by Professor W. H. Perkin, F.R.S.. of

RECENT RESEARCHES IN TAUTOMERISM.

The President pointed out that chemical substances were regarded as possessing a definite constitution until 1882. when Baeyer showed that the hydrogen atom replaced by acetyl in acetyl isatin is not the same as that substituted by ethyl in ethyl isatin (made from silver isatin and ethyl iodide). Baeyer favoured the view that the lactam form is a pseudo-isatin. Laar's suggestion in 1885 that "tautomerism" is due to a mixture of two substances, one of which is unstable, did not meet with general acceptance, and Baever's theory that it is caused by a wandering hydrogen atom has been strengthened by later work. Now it is possible to isolate the two forms and demonstrate that, though unstable, they are two identities. Wislicenus found that the enol form of phenylacetic ester is an oil giving a coloration with ferrie chloride. The keto modification is a solid, melting at 70°, not colouring ferrie-chloride solution. Lowry followed the speed of isodynamic change with signal success in the two modifications of nitro-camphor.

The case of tautomerism which has caused most interest is that of aceto-acetic ester, some of its reactions favouring the keto formula, while some changes argue in favour of the enol form. The mass of experimental evidence gives little hope of solution of the problem by chemical means, as even a trace of acid or alkali may change the proportions of the tautomeric modifications. The refractive index and magnetic rotation left little doubt that aceto-acetic ester consists essentially of the keto modification. Kurt H. Meyer developed an observation by Lapworth that the enol modification reacted with bromine while the keto form behaved as a saturated compound and did not decolorise bromine solution. Potassium iodide reacted with bromo-compound from the enol form, liberating iodine, which could be titrated to form a measure of the amount of enol present, the probable course of the changes being:

The President then demonstrated the process. A small quantity of aceto-acetic ester was dissolved in cold alcohol and fresh alcoholic solution of bromine added until in slight excess, and free bromine removed with an aphthol solution. On adding potassium-iodide solution is dine was liberated, which could be titrated in the usual maj. That

on standing the unaffected keto modification changes into the enol form (until equilibrium is reached) was shown by decolorising with bromine (thus removing the enol) and adding ferric chloride, the solution becoming coloured in a few seconds owing to the formation of more enol. Meyer's method gives results according with 92.6 per cent. keto and 7.4 enol-conclusions in harmony with the deductions from the refractive index. Tempera-ture has little influence upon these proportions, but the solvent has much effect upon the proportions of the two modifications in aceto-acetic ester. Meyer found that in the saturated aqueous solution 0.4 per cent. of ester was the enol form. With hexane as solvent in a 90-per-cent. solution 9.5 per cent. of the ester exists as enol, in 25-per-cent. solution 26 per cent., and in 10-per-cent. solution 40 per cent. The sodium derivative of aceto-acetic ester appears to be entirely derived from the enol modification. An experiment with saturated aqueous solution of aceto-acetic ester, adding saturated aqueous solution of aceto-acetic ester, adding strong alkali, then ice, diluting with water, and acidifying with hydrochloric acid, gave a cloud of the enol modification, owing to it being less soluble in water. The solution became clear in a short time from conversion to the more soluble keto form. Another striking advance was by Knorr, who showed that it is possible to freeze out the keto form from hexage solution by freeze out the keto form from hexane solution by immersion in a mixture of solid carbon dioxide and ether. Immersion in a mixture of solid carbon dioxide and edier. Keto aceto-acetic ester boils at 40° to 41° at 3 mm, pressure, melting at 39°, and having a refractive index of 1.4228, and does not colour ferric-chloride solution. At low temperatures it is stable for long periods. The enol form was made by almost decomposing the sodium derivative of aceto-acetic ester with hydrochloric acid at low temperatures. It is liquid at -78° , boils at 33° at 2 mm. pressure, and has a refractive index of 1.4448. Calculated from the refractive indexes of mixtures, aceto-acetic ester contains 2 per cent. of enol form, but the difference between this and Meyer's results is understandable when the effect is recalled of even traces of alkali upon the proportions of the two modifications. The enol content of some other tautomeric substances was given as follows:

Methyl aceto-acetate ... 4.8
Methyl-methyl aceto-acetate 3.1
Methyl-benzoyl acetate 16
Ethyl-acetone dicarboxylate 17

Ethyl-benzoyl acetate 32
Acetyl acetone ... 80
Dibenzoyl methane ... 96
Benzoyl acetone ... 98
Methyl-oxal acetate ... 100

Methyl-benzoyl acetate was accorded special mention, as by dissolving in caustic-soda solution, adding ice and cold hydrochloric acid, the enol is thrown out as an oil, and on shaking becomes crystalline. This was demonstrated. The crystals keep for two or three days, but their refractive index gradually drops. The keto form has not yet been isolated. The President said that the presence of only one tautomeric group has been considered in his previous discourse: with more the matter is complicated. With diacetyl or dibenzyl succinic ester thirteen desmotropic forms were possible, and Knorr had succeeded, after elaborate researches, in isolating five modifications of diacetyl-succinic ester and three forms of dibenzoyl-succinic ester.

Professor Raphael Meldola, F.R.S., in moving a vote of thanks to the President, said that they could not be too thankful for such a summary of a difficult subject. He believed it was the first time that a presidential address had been illustrated by experiments, and hoped future Presidents would continue the practice. He suggested that there is no need for multiplication of terms, such as tautomerism, desmotropy, isodynamic isomerism, dynamical isomerism, etc. Professor Pope seconded the metion

The President. in replying and giving permission for the paper to be printed, agreed that one word, "tautomerism," should be sufficient.

An Ordinary Meeting

of the Society was held on Thursday, April 2, Professor W. H. Perkin presiding. The first paper was on

The Constitution of the Glycerylphosphates, by H. King and F. L. Pyman, of the Wellcome Chemical Works, Dartford. The authors shortly described the preparation of glycerylphosphates from lecithin and mentioned some of the previous work on the subject. In esterifying glycerin there is the possibility of forming a large number of compounds, but the only two dealt with in the paper were α - and β -monoglycerylphosphates, the constitutions of which are represented by the formulæ:

 $\begin{array}{ccc} CH_2.O.PO(OH)_2 & CH_2.OH \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ CHOH & CH.O.PO(OH)_2 \\ \downarrow & & CH_2OH \\ \alpha\text{-monoglycerylphosphate} & CH_2OII \\ \beta\text{-monoglycerylphosphate} \\ \end{array}$

When working with phosphorie acid and glycerin the main product, as was stated by Carré, is a-monoglyceryl-This is obtained at a temperature of 105° C. phosphate. under ordinary pressure. Some diester is formed, depending in quantity on the temperature employed; the higher the temperature, the greater the quantity produced. The calcium salt of this acid has a solubility of 4.2, while the sodium salt is hygroscopic and only crystallisable with difficulty from alcohol. If the patented method of MM. Poulenc Frères be employed, there is obtained an acid giving a readily crystallisable sedium salt and a calcium salt with a solubility of only 1.5. This method consists in esterifying glycerin under reduced pressure with an acid-phosphate. The two glycerylphosphoric acids were synthesised, the β from a dichlorohydrin and phosphorus oxychloride. The compound obtained by the condensation of these two bodies was treated with milk of lime, then with sodium carbonate in the calculated quantity, when a crystalline sodium salt was obtained identical with that got by MM. Poulenc Frères. This characterises the compound as being a β -glycerylphosphoric

By treating β -chlorohydrin with neutral sodium phosphate a very hygroscopic sodium salt is prepared similar in character to that got by esterifying with phosphoric acid. This salt therefore is the α -glyceryl-phosphoric acid.

Dr. T. M. Lowry read a short paper on the origin and meaning of the three terms tautomerism, desmotropy, and dynamic isomerism. The author showed the connections in which these words were first used by their originators, and entered a plea for preserving such terms for the particular conditions to which they were applied.

Dr. A. E. Dunstan read a paper on the "Viscosity of Sulphuric Acid," in which he collected together the values obtained by the workers on the subject and also added some careful determinations of his own.

SODIUM NITRITE AND AMMONIUM BROMIDE.—The incompatibility of these salts in solution (see C. & D., March 28, p. 66) is thus explained by Mr. Horace Finnemore in the "British Medical Journal": It is due to the formation of ammonium nitrite by double decomposition, and this decomposes into water and nitrogen, the latter being responsible for the damage.

 $\begin{array}{c} NaNO_2 + NH_4Br = NaBr + NH_4NO_2 \\ NH_4NO_2 \rightarrow N_2 + 2H_2O_2 \end{array}$

NH.NO. \rightarrow N₃+2H.O. When these substances are mixed at the ordinary winter temperature no chemical change is apparent, but on warming, and especially if the solution be fairly concentrated, the gas is rapidly evolved. The action of a nitrite on an ammonium salt (usually the chloride, on account of cheapness) is one of the text-book methods of preparing nitrogen. As the ammonium radiele is the cause of the incompatibility, the substitution of potassium or sodium bromide is indicated.

ENGLISH AND WELSH NEWS.

Subscribers are invited to send to the Editor newspapers containing news of trade interest. Please mark the items.

Brevities.

A fire on March 28 at the premises of Mays & Mackay, Gun Street, Reading, was caused by the breaking of three winchesters of nitric acid packed in sawdust. Fortunately the fire was quickly overcome.

Seventeen samples of articles sold by chemists were included in the ninety-eight samples submitted to the City of London analyst during the four weeks ending March 14. All of the former were genuine.

Mr. R. Allison, chemist and druggist, who would in January next complete forty years' service as dispenser at the Lambeth Guardians' Stockwell dispensary, is retiring in June. The Guardians have decided to add to his years of service the few mouths necessary for him to receive a superannuation allowance based on forty years' Poor-law work.

A second inquest, by order of the High Court of Justice, on the exhumed body of Thomas Roberts (48), retired farmer, Carno, who died under mysterious circumstances on December 1, 1913, opened on March 25. The jury came to the conclusion that death was due to strychnine. Mr. Andrew Breeze, chemist, Newtown, was one of the witnesses.

The Fancy Goods Section of the London Chamber of Commerce is getting up a fund to arrange for a strong opposition to the London County Council (General Powers) Bill, City of London (Various Powers) Bill, and Glasgow Corporation (Celluloid) Bill, entering appearance by counsel and expert witnesses before the Select Committee of the House of Commons.

At Portsmouth, on March 3, the transfer of a winelicence held by the Timothy White Co., Ltd., from 69 King's Road, Southsea, to No. 70, was confirmed. It was explained that the company had extended their premises by taking in the shop next door, and it was found that it would be more convenient to sell the medicated wines from the new part of the establishment.

Mr. A. W. Lewis, chemist and druggist. Newport (Mon.), was, on April 1, among the number of individuals summoned at the local police court for non-payment of rates. Mr. Lewis said he objected to pay the local rates because the assessment was illegal, inasmuch as magistrates, councillors, and guardians were not justly assessed according to their rental value. The presiding Magistrate, in ordering defendant to pay, said the duties of the Bench were purely magisterial. Defendant replied that he would have to go to the Quarter Sessions and ascertain how to deal with the matter.

The Public Weal.

Mr. W. B. Cartwright, manufacturing chemist, has been elected to a scat on the Rawdon District Council.

Mr. J. F. Sanders, chemist and druggist, Crewkerne, has been elected a member of the local District Council.

Mr. J. Beetham Wilson, pharmacist, has been re-elected to the Dorking Urban District Council by an increased majority.

Royal Institution.

A general meeting of the members was held on April 6 at Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, London, W., the Duke of Northumberland (President) in the chair. The Charman announced that the septennial award under the Acton Endowment had this year been made to Professor C. S. Sherrington, Wayneflete Professor of Physiology in the University of Oxford, for his work entitled "The Integrative Action of the Nervous System," being a synopsis of his paper published in the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society on experiments in examination of the peripheral distribution of the fibres of the Posterior roots of some spinal nerves. Previous Actonian awards have been made to Sir George Stokes, Miss Agnes M. Clerke, Sir William and Lady Huggins, and

Madame Curie, for achievements in the field of physical science. Professor Sherrington is the first investigator in experimental biology to receive this distinction for the third of a century.

Poison-lieenees.

Mr. Oswald John Reeves, of Bratton, has applied to the Wilts County Council for a poison-licence.

The Durham City Council have granted a poison-licence to Mr. W. Calcleugh, of Silver Street, Durham.

Messrs. James & John Hetherington (of the Farmers' Supply Stores), Agricultural Hall, Botchergate, Carlisle, have applied to the City Council for a licence to sell agri-horticultural poisons.

Salvarsan and Neo-salvarsan.

A Manchester jury on April 6 returned a verdict that death was due to salvarsan poisoning by misadventure in the case of a man aged fifty-five.

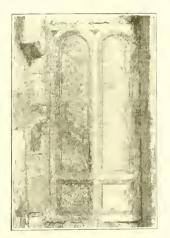
At the inquest at Streatham on April 2 on George James Symonds (32), a verdict was returned in accordance with medical evidence, which was to the effect that death was due to syncope from uremia following nephritis, excited by a cold in a person who had had an injection of neosalvarsan. Dr. A. M. H. Gray, of the University College Hospital, said that smaller doses of the drug would have been administered if kidney-trouble had been suspected.

The inquest at Southwark on Stanley William White (23), stockbroker's clerk, was concluded on April 3 (C. & D., March 28, p. 53). Dr. F. Womack deposed that in his opinion death was due to acute arsenical poisoning following the injection of salvarsan. Witness added that the deceased seemed to have an unusual susceptibility to the drug. When the blood was in an abnormal condition it rendered salvarsan more than usually soluble and produced an effect similar to an overdose. Witness said that Professor Ehrlich, the patentee of salvarsan, had recorded he had given the drug in 10,000 cases, with only four deaths. Salvarsan was not so dangerous as chloroform. A verdict of death by misadventure was returned.

A Tudor Doorway.

During recent extensions at the Wellcome Chemical-works, Dartford, an interesting discovery was made which seems to take us back

to the days before Dartford Priory was converted into palace for the use of one of Henry VIII.'s wives; in fact, it may date back to still earlier days when the Romans occupied Britain and Dartford was a station on Watling Street, the most important of the Roman roads. It was found that one of the stones forming the facia of the old part of the works still retained on the back portion, which had been bricked up, the traces its ecclesiastical origin, and it is quite possible that it may



THE ANCIENT DOORWIT.

have come from the ruins of Dartford Priory. It is well known that after the end of the Roman occupation the stone of Roman buildings, which are freely scattered throughout the country, was largely used in building the abbeys and priories of pre-Reformation days. The remains of an extensive Roman villa have been discovered near Dartford, and it is, therefore, quite likely that the builders of Dartford Priory used Roman stones, and that when the Priory was dismantled they were used for building the Phonix Mills, which are now known as the Wellcome Chemical-works.

Liverpool Notes.

Some attractive window-shows have been made in the city for Eastertide. Easter eggs containing bottles of perfumery, Easter eggs of soap, and cameras as Easter presents are filling the windows. Mr. George Inman, Dale Street, has a good display of soap eggs. The branches of Boots, Ltd., display posters worded, "Gifts for Easter," while Messrs. Thompson & Capper, Ltd., have a special display, among other things, of chocolates, and display "Easter presents" in poster form. Others worthy of mention are Mr. J. H. Robinson, Tithebarn Street; Messrs. McGuffies, Ltd., Castle Street; Messrs. R. & J. Herman, Parker Street; and Mr. Lawrence, Charlotte Street. In the suburbs Messrs. W. H. Clubb & Co., Ltd., are making window-displays of soap Easter eggs at their various branches.

Sheffield Notes.

It has been decided to erect a joint isolation hospital for Retford (C. & D., April 4, p. 35). Councillor T. L. Hollely, Ph.C., states that the terms are satisfactory to all parties.

The War Office have asked for Volunteer dispensers from the Sheffield pharmacists to act at the local barracks in case of war. The hours and salary would be fixed according to the time demanded, but they seem unwilling to allot the pharmacist any special rank.

At the last monthly meeting of the local branch of the National Association of Medical Herbalists, Mr. Herbert R. G. Skelton (Secretary) read correspondence from the President of the Local Government Board and members of Parliament for Sheffield and district in reference to new regulations issued by the Registrar-General. After a long discussion, it was decided that the replies received were on the whole satisfactory.

The negotiations between the Brightside and Carbrook Co-operative Society and the Sheffield Corporation for the site in Exchange Street have been concluded. The price for the land has been fixed at 38.00%, and about 90.00%, more is to be expended on the building, which is to make provision for a drug and dispensing department. On this site Messrs. J. B. Wheen & Sons conducted a business for many years, as also Mr. W. Reckless and his son, pharmacists, until their removed to Castle Hill as wholesalers.

Wine-licences.

At Southend-on-Sea on March 31, application was made to the Licensing Justices for the transfer of the "off" wine-licence for premises at 21 Cliff Town Road, Southend-on-Sea, from Mr. S. J. Kelly to Mr. S. Smith, pharmacist, manager for Messrs. Rees, carrying on business there as chemists. It was stated that Mr. Smith had been in residence as manager for the past twelve months, but the transfer of the licence had been overlooked. Mr. Smith said he understood the licence was in the name of the owners, Messrs. Needhams. The Mayor said the Bench thought the oversight was a serious matter, but the application would be granted seeing that Mr. Smith was not aware of the precise nature of the law.

The appeal of twelve Bradford chemists against the decision of the Bradford Justices refusing to renew their "off" wine-licences was heard at the West Riding Quarter Sessions, at Wakefield, on April 7. Counsel for the Justices stated that the refusal was on the ground that a signed agreement to sell medicated wines only had been broken. Mr. F. W. Richardson, West Riding analyst, in defining medicated wine, deposed that it should be a liquid which in a reasonable measure contained at least a minimum dose of some medicant added. Counsel for the appellants urged that before forfeiture notice should be given that the licence had been exceeded. The appellants would then have given an undertaking not to sell any wines which were questioned, and would give such an undertaking now. A particular case was adopted as a test, that of Mr. Ethelred Hoyle, chemist. of Tyrrel Street, Bradford, the wines in question being Tarragona port and Keystone Burgundy, medicated in that they were grown on soil rich in iron and limestone. The appeal was dismissed, with costs against the appellants.

IRISH NEWS.

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Brevities.

The Public Health Committee of Belfast Corporation have accepted the tender of Fred Storey, Ltd., Belfast, for the supply of drugs to the Purdysburn Infectious Diseases Hospital.

At a meeting of the Council of the Belfast Chamber of Commerce on April 2 the nomination of Mr. Samuel Gibson, J.P., to represent the Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland on the Council was approved.

Guardians' Doings,

On the ground of convenience the Local Government Board have not raised any objection to giving the contract for medicines for the Sligo Board of Guardians to Mr. Henry Boyers, of Sligo. The Board proposed to accept the tender of Mr. Boyers for the supply of appliances at 33½ per cent. discount, while a Dublin firm offered 35 per cent., and they saw no reason for ignoring the latter tender. Unless the contract is given to the lowest tender the recomment cannot be allowed. The letter was marked "Read."

SCOTTISH NEWS.

Subscribers are invited to send to the Editor newspapers containing news of trade interest. Please mark the items,

Edinburgh.

Mr. W. L. Edward, chemist and druggist, Dalry Road, has been appointed Captain of No. 6 Ward by the Edinburgh High Constables.

The Edinburgh School Board has arranged for the after-treatment of cases of ringworm which have been x-rayed at the Royal Infirmary to be carried out by the nurses attached to the special school in Lauriston Place.

Pharmacy United Football Club played Leith Shop Assistants last week, and the ball burst after Pharmacy United had scored one and Leith Shop Assistants three. The Pharmaciets United stand second from the bottom of the First Division of the Week-day League, and the Leith Shop Assistants top of the Second Division.

The Senatus Academicus of the Edinburgh University has decided to confer the honorary degree of LLD, upon

Mr. James L. Ewing, Edinburgh, a partner in Duncan, Flockhart & Co., and a former Master of the Edinburgh Merchant Company. This announcement has given great gratification to Mr. Ewing's numerous friends in Edinburgh, as it also will to a wider circle throughout British pharmacy. Mr. Ewing's work in connection with Edinburgh's staple industry, education, was particularly manifest



MR. J. L. EWING.

during his Mastership of the Merchant Company, and his services to education in the city in many directions, Parliamentary in particular, were much appreciated. It scarcely requires to be recalled that Mr. Ewing was of great help to the Pharmaceutical Society twenty years ago, when it needed such a man of affairs as he to be at the head of the North British Branch. As its Chairman he did much to consolidate the Society's interests in Scotland during the Carteighe régime. He was also a member

of the Board of Examiners for Scotland and its Chairman. The abounding hospitality which Edinburgh gave to the British Pharmaceutical Conference in 1912 is a memory of Mr. Ewing's chairmanship of the local Committee. Among those who will receive LL.D. at the same time as he are Dr. Byrom Bramwell (Edinburgh) and Dr. F. Walker Mott, F.R.S. (London).

Glasgow and the West.

A subscription-list has been opened to purchase 300 milligrams of radium at a cost of about 9,000%, for use in the Glasgow Royal Samaritan Hospital for Women.

The body of Dr. McCarlie, a surgeon on an ocean-going steamer, was discovered last week in a room in the Queen's Hotel, Ayr. The left hand clutched a cloth, which was tightly pressed to nose and mouth, while lying near were four large bottles of chloroform.

Kinninmont Prize, 1913.

This competition was delayed last year, but took place in February this year and has been awarded to Francis W. A. J. Arthur, Paisley, with a high percentage of marks. The value of the prize is 3l. 3s. Mr. Joseph Hunter, also of Paisley, having done extremely well in the competition, the committee have decided to award him a second prize to the value of 1/. 1s. The competition for 1914 will be held in June, and intending competitors should send in their names before April 30 to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. William L. Currie, 223 Byres Road, Dowanhill, Glasgow. The competition is open to chemists' assistants in Glasgow and the counties of Argyle, Ayr, Bute, Dumbarton, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Lanark, Renfrew, and Wigtown, who have passed the Minor examination at any time from April two years preceding the date of examination. The subjects are botany and physics as set forth in the syllabus obtainable from Mr. Currie.

POISONING FATALITIES.

FOURTEEN fatal poisoning cases have come to our notice since last week's issue. Of these, six deaths were due to misadventure and one to murder.

Cocaine.—At the inquest on Annie Lovat (32), cook, Barnes Hall, near Sheffield, who died after the extraction of some teeth, the Coroner's jury returned a verdict that death was consequent upon "heart-failure due to an injection of excessionists described." tion of cocaine into deceased's gums, she being an unhealthy subject.

Laudanum was responsible for the death of George Haithwaite (59), at Kendal.

Oxalic Acid was the suicidal agent used by Daisy Baker (25), baker's wife, Wandsworth, and Mary Newton (52), the wife of a Middlesbrough puddler.

Potassium Cyanide.—Herbert Benjamin Taylor (28), metal-polisher, Upper Holloway, committed suicide with this chemical

this chemical.

Salt of Lemon.—At the inquest on Jessie L. Wray (46), Askern, who ended her life by taking this chemical, the Coroner said the law with regard to the sale of poisons is absurd. "Scores of poisons could be bought at any shop without any formality."

Salvarsan and Nco-salvarsan.—Three deaths, due to these aromatic arsenical compounds, are reported under "English News" (n. 37)

ews" (p. 37).

Spirit of Salt was used for suicidal purposes by Elizabeth

Spirit of Salt was used for suicidal purposes by Elizabeth Amelia Devoir (49), the wife of a Stepney labourer.—Ernest Samuel Futchley died from misadvanture, at Nottingham, through being given spirit of salt in mistake for chloredyne. Strychnine.—Kate Clover (34), van-driver's wife, Fulham, poisoned herself with vermin-killer. She also administered some to her two children, one of whom died.—At Cardiff, Amy Winifred Stickler, aged four, died from misadventure through eating as sweets some tonic-pills containing alog grain of strychnine in each pill. of strychnine in each pill.

Early Surgical Instruments.—According to "The Times." a set of thirty-seven remarkable ancient Greek surgical instruments has been discovered near the site of Kolonhon, in Ionia, and is to become the property of the Johns Hopkins University in the United States. The date of the instruments is probably the first or second century A.D.; it is possible, however, that it may have been before the Christian era. The instruments include forceps, a tenacula, catheters, a cautery, probes, and, in addition, there are a slab of Egyptian porphyry for mixing ointments upon and a well-constructed pair of scales.

FRENCH NEWS.

(From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.)

"COURT, CHEMIST."-I noted this at Geneva on a pharmacy front (rue de la Corratene). Inspection showed that the pharmacy is owned by a M. Court, and he caters for English custom by styling himself "Chemist.

OPIUM PROSECUTION.—It is reported from Brest that a pharmacist there, M. Paul Passerat, has been condemned to a pay a fine of 1,000f. (40l.) for supplying opium to a clandestine opium-den; two other defendants were also fined lesser amounts.

THE DEATH is announced of Professor A. Andouard, of the School of Medicine and Pharmacy of Nantes. He was well known as the author of a "Treatise on Pharmacy" and was a Corresponding Member of the Paris Society of Pharmacy, as well as an Associate of the Academy of Medicine.

PHARMACY POTS AT TOULOUSE.—The Musée St. Raymond, which has been described as the "Cluny Museum" of Toulouse, contains a comparatively small, but interesting, collection of antiquities. Among other items I noticed during a recent visit there a glass case containing several dozen drug-pots, probably relics from some of the old hospitals or convents of the city. They are mostly blue and white ware, and are portions of different sets

DINING-CAR PHARMACY.—Travelling in the dining-car from Belfort to Lyons the other day I noticed that a neat little packet marked "Vichy-Etat" was placed before each diner. On opening it I found a metal box containing four small peppermint-flavoured digestive tablets and a large quantity of printed matter. Every-body in the car paid over 5f. for the dinner, and the company included eight Germans, one Spaniard, one Englishman, a Swiss or two, and an Arab Sheikh in a most effective Oriental costume.

THE CEMETERY (remarks M. Gustave Téry in the "Journal") is about the only place which has not yet been invaded by the advertiser. As it is rumoured that this "deplorable omission" may be remedied, he suggests a few suitable epitaphs:

Here lies Paul Durand. Why did he not take a daily glass of Quinquina Labourdette? He would have been with us yet!

Eugénie Manuel, Who died of chagrin on account of the sleek Golden hairs that persisted on her dimpled cheek. The Abbess of Canterbury's depilatory Had she but known, would have changed her sad story.

DEATH OF M. MARIANI.—The death occurred last week, at Saint Raphael, in the South of France, of M. Angelo Mariani, the inventor of the well-known wine which bears his name. He was eighty-five years of age and was a native of Corsica, from where he came to Paris. Mariani became an assistant in a pharmacy here and eventually succeeded in inventing his popular wine. It is related that the origin of its success was due to the fact that a leading actress of the Comédie Française Theatre consented to taste the wine and afterwards recommended it. Mariani was well known in Paris by his unfailing kindness and sympathetic nature. This pleasing disposi-tion served him very well from a business point of view, as he published regularly a small album of the portraits of celebrities with a dedication from each regarding the virtues of the Vin Mariani, Crowned heads have disdained to contribute their praise in its favour. Probably no other advertiser has succeeded in obtaining such a valuable collection of testimonials. He counted many French notabilities among his personal friends, includ-ing Victor Hugo, Gambetta, Thiers, Gounod, and Dumas, and he gave regular dinner parties, at which leading personalities of the day could always be met. It is some years ago since I last saw M. Mariani, but I shall always remember him as a striking proof of how possible it is to be a very successful business pharmacist and a perfect gentleman at the same time. I will admit, however, that he seemed specially endowed.

AUSTRALASIAN NEWS.

"The Chemist and Druggist" is subscribed for and supplied weekly to all the members of nine Chemists' Societies in Australia and New Zealand.

General.

Customs Decisions.—Elastic flannel for the manufacture of surgical bandages is to be admitted as from October 19 free of duty, provided security is given by the owner that it will be used for that purpose only, and evidence of such use be given to the satisfaction of the collector within six months after delivery by the Customs.

THE DUTY ON CORKS.—The inquiry of the Inter-State Commission on the cork duties was commenced on February 2. Three directors of the firm of Vogt Bros. & Co. gave evidence in support of the claim for extra duty. request was made for an increased duty on chemists' corks, an advance of from 15 to 45 per cent. in the n.e.i. qualities and from 30 to 45 per cent, in straight corks. Evidence in opposition to the request for higher duties was given by aërated-water manufacturers, wine and spirit merchants and importers, also by Mr. Edward George Owen, pharmacist, who gave evidence on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Society. The increased duty, said Mr. Owen, would be a direct tax on chemists, as they could not pass it on. They could not put a fraction of a penny on a bottle of medicine.

PERFUME SPIRIT.—Statutory rules have been issued by Regulations under the the Commonwealth authorities. Excise Act No. 345, paragraphs 116 to 125, deal with the use of Australian spirits for the manufacture, from Australian products exclusively, of scents or toilet preparations. A security of the sum of 200l, has to be furnished Strict records have to be kept of the materials used, and free supervision is to be exercised by the Customs officers. No. 344 under the Spirits Act deals largely with the manufacture of methylated spirits. The standard for industrial spirits remains at 2 per cent. wood naphtha, ½ per cent. pyridine liquid, and ½ per cent. coal tar naphtha or shale naphtha. For mineralised spirits the wood naphtha is reduced to 1 per cent., the pyridine to 4 per cent., with 2 to 20 per cent. benzine and $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of a solution of aniline, violet, or blue dye.

Doctors and Chemists.—A conference between the Federal Committee of the British Medical Association and the Federal National Council of Pharmacists was held in Sydney on February 3. On the previous day the Pharmaceutical Insurance Committee met to settle policy. the conference with the medical men the pharmacists stated that they were willing to assist in any way in their power the passing of legislation placing the treatment of syphil's entirely in the hands of medical practitioners. It was also agreed that the use of the title "consulting chemist" should be restrained by law. The question of earlier hours was discussed, and the medical delegates expressed themselves sympathetically, but advised the pharmacists to go slowly in the matter. It was suggested that annual conferences on the lines of this should be held and that the Australasian Pharmaceutical Conference should meet at the same time as the Medical Congress in future. next day the pharmacy delegates met and considered reciprocity of certificates.

Tasmania.

The Optical Act.—Mr. Newham Waterworth has been appointed the first optician examiner under the Act, a member of the first Board, and the Board has appointed him Registrar. The Act seems to have met with the general approval of the British Medical Association, the Tasmanian Optical Association and others, and the

administration will probably run smoothly.

The Shops' Closing Act Amendment Act, finally passed on December 24, is now in operation. Chemists and druggists are dealt with very explicitly under a new Section 13, Sub-section 2, as follows:

"Chemists and druggists, including Friendly Societies' dispensaries, shall be permitted to supply medicines or necessities in urgent cases during the statutory closing hours: Provided that Sections Three and Eleven of this Act shall not apply to Friendly Societies' dispensaries which

supply medicines only, prescribed by a medical practitioner. and such medicines to no other than members thereof, or to chemists and druggists, between the hours of Seven and Eight o'clock P.M. on the statutory half-holiday, on any public holiday on which such shops are closed during the day, and on Sundays."

The two sections referred to-Sections 3 and 11-deal with the compulsory half-holiday and the compulsory halfholiday for assistants in exempt shops. Chemists have thus the right to open between 7 and 8 P.M. on public holidays if they have been closed during the day.

Victoria.

B.P. REVISION.—At the meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society on February 10, a long letter was read from the Registrar of the General Medical Council regarding the methods at present adopted for the revision of the British Pharmacopæia. This was considered satisfactory, having regard to the law governing the subject, but the President said that when an opportunity presented itself the claims of chemists should be

SOUTH AFRICAN NEWS.

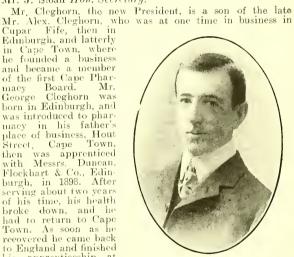
(From "C. & D." Correspondents.)

"The Chemist and Druggist" is subscribed for and supplied weekly to all the members of the seven Chemists' Societies in British South Africa.

Cape Province.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of the Cape Province was held in Cape Town on February 12. Messrs, Copeland and Edmeades were the new members of the Council. Satisfactory reports were submitted. Mr. George R. Cleghorn was elected President; Mr. J. Sowden and Mr. J. Dale Vice-Presidents; Mr. C. G. E. Edmeades Treasurer; and Mr. J. Slean Hon Secretary. Mr. J. Sloan Hon. Secretary.

and became a member of the first Cape Phar-macy Board. Mr. George Cleghorn was born in Edinburgh, and was introduced to pharwas introduced to pharmacy in his father's place of business. Hout Street, Cape Town, then was apprenticed with Messrs. Duncan. Flockhart & Co., Edinburgh, in 1898. After serving about two years of his time, his health of his time, his health broke down, and he had to return to Cape Town. As soon as he recovered he came back



recovered he came back to England and finished his apprenticeship at the Parkstone branch of Mr. J. A. Haynes.

Bournemouth and Parkstone. Dorset. He then went to Bloomsbury Square, and passed the Minor examination in October 1902. He at once returned to Cape Town, and became assistant to Messrs. Cleghorn & Darroll (the business founded by his father). He stayed there for four and a half years, then started on his own account at 12 Castle Street, where he has established a lucrative and high-class dispensing business. He was appointed a member of the Pharmacy Board in Septemher 1909 for a period of three years, and was re-elected in 1912, in the face of stiff opposition, for a further period of three years, or until such time as a new (Union) Medical and Pharmacy Act is passed. Mr. Cleghorn has always taken a keen interest in the Pharmaceutical Society, and has been a member of the Council for some years.

The Council of the Society met on March 19, when there were present: Messrs, G. R. Cleghorn, J. Sowden,

J. Dell, Copeland, Edmeades, Petrie, Sloan, and Dr. Froembling. The President extended a hearty welcome to the new councillors (Messrs, Copeland and Edmeades). A letter was read from Mr. C. F. Spruce tendering his resignation; the councillors unanimously expressed regret, and the Secretary was instructed to write to him saying so and asking him to reconsider his decision. Mr. Wasser fall, c/o Messrs. Lennon, Ltd., Stellenbosch, was elected an associate member. For the election of country councillors six members were proposed and seconded—viz., Mr. G. Engels, Paarl; Mr. E. S. McKenzie, Ladysmith; Mr. H. R. Mager, Queenstown; Mr. G. Michael, Robertson; Mr. G. Bacon, Uitenhage; and Mr. J. Parry, Kimberley. Committees were appointed as follows:

Customs.—Messrs. Hopkins, Sowden, Petrie, Thomas,

and Patterson.

Finance.—Messrs. Dell, Patterson, and Dr. Froembling.

Press.—Messrs. Dell, Copeland, and Dr. Froembling. School.-Messrs. Copeland, Sowden, and Dr. Froembling. After discussion on the policy of the Society for the year, several proposals were left over for consideration at the next general meeting.

Mr. W. N. Cooper, chemist and druggist, Kimberley, completed his twenty-fifth year in business last month, and his new pharmacy in Tucker Street was ready for the occasion. The building has been entirely reconstructed, enlarged, and heightened. The main entrance is flanked by two handsome plate-glass show windowsmirror-backed-which are surmounted by the proprietor's name and business calling in gold lettering, while the massive mahogany and plate-glass front door bears the monogram "W.N.C." tastefully illuminated in gold and colours. The main shop is now double the size of the old pharmacy, and has a ceiling of asbestos. The fittings are in solid mahogany, all wall-cases being fitted with dust-proof plate-glass doors, the whole presenting as handsome an interior as is to be seen in South Africa.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Pharmaceutical Society of Rhodesia was held in Bulawayo on March 16, Mr. W. J. Bickle in the chair. Messrs. W. Dawn Copley, E. Trevor Jones, R. C. Kerridge, M. J. Maclaren, H. Goodwin, C. F. Conrath, E. Colwin, and J. C. More were also present. The Hon. Secretary (Mr. Maclaren) presented the report of the year's working, which was adopted. The following officers were elected: President, Mr. W. J. Bickle (Lennon, Ltd.); Vice-President, Mr. W. Dawn Copley; Treasurer, Mr. R. C. Kerridge; Secretary, Mr. E. Colwin (Box 21, Bulawayo); Ex-officio Member, Mr. C. F.

Transvaal.

Messrs. Paterson & Gunn have purchased the business of Mr. Fleming, chemist, Eloff Street, Johannesburg.

Personalities.-Mr. Easterbrook and family left for Europe on Monday, March 16.—Mr. Main, manager of Petersen, Ltd., Johannesburg, along with his family, also left on Thursday, March 12.—Mr. Jardin, Secretary, of the South African P.A.T.A., has been busily engaged obtaining the signatures of the retail chemists on the

A VERY PLEASANT FUNCTION took place at the Johannes burg Trocadero on Wednesday, March 11, when past and present members of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of the Transvaal and representatives of the whole. sale houses in Johannesburg assembled at dinner to wish "Bon Voyage" to Messrs. Easterbrook and Main prior to their departure for England. Mr. Main is leaving Johannesburg on a six-months' holiday, but Mr. Easterbrook has resigned his seat on the Council. He has been closely associated with the Society for many years and has taken a very active part in the management of its affairs. affairs. He was President two years ago, and up to the time of his retirement in February was a member of the committee. After dinner Mr. Christie (President), on behalf of the Council, presented Mr. Easterbrook with a fine case of pipes as a token of the high esteem of his pharmaceutical friends in Johannesburg.

LEGAL REPORTS.

TRADE LAW.

Eastoa's Syrup.—At Mildenhall, Suffolk, on April 3, before Colonel Hamilton (Chairman), Mr. Favor Parker, and Mr. R. Bilsland, Mr. G. T. Ecclestone, chemist and druggist, was fined 10s., including costs, for selling syrup of phosphate of iron with quinine and strychnine which the public analyst certified to be 25 per cent, deficient in iron according to the standard of the British Pharmacopæia. The loss was stated to be due to deposition.

The loss was stated to be due to deposition.

"Peppermint-pearls."—In the City of London Court, before Judge Rentoal, K.C., on April 6, a claim was made by Charles Southwell & Co., Ltd., Dockhead, against Mr. Paul Wador, 10 Christopher Street, E.C., to recover 40t, 10s. 9d. for peppermint-pearls supplied to him in December and January last. Mr. Gowing appeared for the plaintiffs. The defence raised was that when the plaintiffs representative called upon the defendant in November last he produced a sample of peppermint-pearls, a commodity generally used in the hot climate of South America, and he (defendant) found that they dissolved easily in the mouth. ne produced a sample of peppermint-pearls, a commonly generally used in the hot climate of South America, and he (defendant) found that they dissolved easily in the mouth, and that it was an article he had received inquiries for from his customers in the Argentine. He gave the plaintiffs' representative an order for the peppermint-pearls on the understanding that they would be exactly the same as the sample shown to and tested by him. He received the goods on December 13, and at once shipped them to a customer of his in Buenos Aires. In February he received a letter from the customer, who said they were not like the sample in any way, that they were not made of pure sugar, and were too hard and useless. The customer was returning the goods and debiting the duty paid. He (defendant) intended returning the goods to the plaintiffs and raising a counterclaim for damages for breach of contract. No counterclaim, however, had been raised, and defendant was not present to support his defence. Plaintiffs' chemist gave evidence to the effect that the goods sold were of excellent quality, and that they were exactly the same as the sample. Thereupon Judge Rentoul gave judgment for plaintiffs, with costs.

A Secretary's Agreement. - At the Clerkenwell County A Secretary's Agreement.—At the Clerkenwell County Court on April 2, before Judge Howland Roberts, an action was brought by Ernest Wyld, export manager, Camden Road, N.W., against F. Schutze & Co., Ltd., manufacturing druggists' sundriesmen, Black Bull Works, Calcolonian Market, for 50l, as deferred salary and as bonus. It appeared from the statement made by Mr. Cooper, on behalf of the plaintiff, that he in 1907 entered Mr. Schutze's behalf of the plaintiff, that he in 1907 entered Mr. Schutze's employ as general counting-house manager. In April 1910 Mr. Schutze informed plaintiff that he intended to convert the business into a private company, and asked plaintiff to accept the position of secretary. As to salary, at that time plaintiff was receiving 3l. 10s. per week, and it was agreed that he should receive in respect of the period ending June 30, 1910, 26l. as a sort of bonus: further, that as from that time he would get as a bonus in respect of each twelve months' trade from July 1, 1910, the equivalent to a dividend not exceeding 10 per cent. on 500l, worth of shares in the company. The company was registered on July 7, 1910, and plaintiff received his 26l. in December 1910. On June 30, 1911, 50l. became due, and was paid in December 1911. Similarly, in December 1912, he received 50l. in respect of the trading year ending June 30, 1912. On October 10, 1913, plaintiff left the defendants' employ to take up another appointment. He gave Mr. Schutze a week's notice, and they parted quite amicably. In December plaintiff applied for payment of the bonus in respect of the trading year ending June 30, 1913. It was not paid, and plaintiff was now suing for the 50l. Plaintiff gave evidence in support of his case. For the defence, Mr. Leslic Marks submitted that on the terms of the agreement, plaintiff having ceased to be in defendant's employ, notwithstanding that such profit or dividend was earned prior to his leaving their employment. Mr. Schutze gave evidence. After some argument as to the meaning of the word "received" in the agreement, his Honour, in giving judgment, said that, in his opinion, it was not an equitable arrangement that a dividend which had been earned two or three months before plaintiff's employment with the defendant firm ceased, but which, in fact, was not declared until afterwards, was a dividend he was not entitled to. But there was the agreement, and plaintiff had signed it. It said that he had no right to any dividend employ as general counting-house manager. In April 1910 Mr. Schutze informed plaintiff that he intended to convert

was not declared until November. Therefore the terms of the agreement must prevail, and plaintiff's claim could not succeed. Judgment was entered for defendants, with costs.

High Court Cases.

Unless when otherwise stated these cases have been heard in the High Court of Justice, London.

A CONTRACT FOR ARSENIC.

The case of Gayet v. The British Mining & Metal Co. (C. & D., March 28, p. 58) again came before the Court of Appeal on March 30, when their Lordships directed the appeal to stand over for a week.

THE WORCESTER SAUCE INJUNCTION.

On Friday, April 3, in the Chancery Division, Mr. Clayton, K.C., applied to Mr. Justice Eve, on behalf of the plaintiff in the action Perrins v. Barnitt, for the continuance of the interim injunction which had been granted to restrain the defendant, as executor of a deceased partner in the firm of Lea & Perrins, from dealing with or using the recipe of Worcester sauce. (See C. & D., March 28, p. 58.)

Counsel for the defendant said his client was anxious to have an early trial of the action, and meanwhile he was prepared to give an undertaking in accordance with the terms of the order. These, however, prevented him from showing the recipe even to his solicitor.

His Lordship replied that he did not see why the solicitor need see it.

Mr. Clayton accepted the undertaking, and an order was made accordingly.

PRUSSIATE-OF-POTASH CONTRACT.

Before a Divisional Court of the King's Bench Division, composed of Justices Bankes and Avory, on Friday, April 3, the appeal of the defendants was heard against a April 3, the appeal of the defendants was neard against a decision of Judge Smyly, K.C., at the Bow County Court on February 13, in the action H. D. Pochin & Co., Ltd., Salford, Manchester, v. The Crown Chemical-works, Stratford, the matter relating to a prussiate-of potash contract, as fully reported in the C. & D., February 21, pp. 41-42.

Mr. Wallington appeared for the appellants, and Mr.

Sandars for the respondents.

Mr. Wallington, in opening the appeal, explained that plaintiffs sued for 39% odd as representing the difference in the price of goods that plaintiffs said had been sold to them by the defendants but not delivered in accordance them by the defendants but not delivered in accordance with the contract. The plaintiffs went into the market and bought against the defendants, and they sued to recover the difference in the price that they had to pay. The defence was, firstly, that the quotation defendants gave was given under a mistake of fact, being for prussiate of soda instead of prussiate of potash, the soda being about 2d. per lb. cheaper. The claim amounted to about 39l., because about 3 tons was sold. The other defence was that assuming the quotation not to have been fence was that, assuming the quotation not to have been given in mistake, it was not accepted by the plaintiffs, either within reasonable time or in accordance with the custom which defendants said prevailed in the trade that the quotation when given should be at once accepted in the same manner in which it was made—if made by tele-phone it must be accepted by telephone; if made by wire, accepted by wire; if made by post, accepted by post,

Mr. Justice Avory: Do you say that was set up as a trade custom? Suppose a man makes an offer by telephone and the person to whom it is made is out, and he later wires an acceptance, is that not a good acceptance?

Counsel: No, not according to the custom.

Mr. Wallington went on to say that the Judge had found for the plaintiffs, and had held that the custom did not apply to this particular branch of the trade. The matter affected the chemical trade in general, and was of great importance, and it was desired to have an opinion of the Court upon it. Judge Smyly had said that if the custom existed, it existed in regard to brokers only, and not in relation to manufacturers. Mr. Wallington produced in court and handed in the report of the action in the county court contained in The Chemist and Druggist of February 21, 1914, and called attention to the following reference by his Honour to the custom in question: "The witnesses called were brokers, and they spoke as to the eustom of their own trade; they did not say it is the custom of the merchant. They said that a quotation by post is of no value at all, and it is not what the managing director thinks, or he would not have been willing to accept by post. It seems clear to me that an answer should have been sent at once if the order was not accepted, and, instead of saying the order was late, they said they would let the plaintiffs know. If the plaintiffs were bound to reply by return, surely the defendants were bound to do the same, according to this custom of the trade. I think plaintiffs have made out their case, and award them the amount claimed, with costs."

It was admitted (counsel added) that there was a considerable mix-up between prussiate of potash and prussiate of soda, but the evidence called for the defence was to the effect that the prices were well known, and were given in a certain weekly paper. The action in effect was for non-delivery of prussiate of potash, and it was admitted that plaintiffs had gone into the market and spent this

Mr. Justice Bankes said it seemed to him there must be reasonable time for an examination of the goods, and it seemed to him at the moment there could be no custom applicable to the special circumstances of this case.

Mr. Wallington said he would submit that the Judge was wrong in holding that the custom did not apply to manufacturers.

Mr. Sandars said the chief point on which the defence was based was the plaintiffs' delay in answering. He was based was the plaintiffs' delay in answering. He practically admitted that there was no evidence that the defendants agreed to sell to the plaintiffs 3 tons. The latter point that Mr. Wallington had referred to he now heard seriously for the first time.

Mr. Justice Bankes said it seemed to him this point might be a good one for the appellants.

might be a good one for the appellants.

Mr. Sandars said the point was not taken in the county

court as a distinct point.

Mr. Wallington said he distinctly remembered taking the point; and Mr. Justice Bankes commented that it was a very curious thing if the point was taken that the Judge had not referred to it. "I suppose," his Lordship added, "he was so obsessed with this absurd custom." (Laughter.)

Mr. Wallington reiterated his contention that the point was taken, and Mr. Sandars remarked that if the point

was taken, it was only incidental.

Eventually, after some discussion, it was decided that the case should be sent back to the county court for the Judge to decide this point of whether or not there had been an offer of any quantity in excess of a ton, and whether the letter of July 23 was the acceptance of the offer which was open of 3 tons or a smaller amount.

Mr. Justice Bankes said that if the County Court Judge had decided the point, he could intimate what his decision was, and if he had not decided it, he could decide it then. His Lordship added that they considered the decision of Judge Smyly was right, and could not be interfered with in regard to the question of custom in so far as he had expressed it and in regard to other matters, but the case would be sent back to him on the one point he had referred to. There would be liberty to apply, and the costs would be reserved. His Lordship mentioned that perhaps Mr. Justice Avory and himself would have an opportunity of sitting together further to consider the matter after this point had been finally referred to the County Court Judge.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

GROUND WHITE PEPPER.

The Blackburn Recorder (Mr. M. W. Mattinson, K.C.) sat over five hours at the Quarter Sessions on Tuesday, April 7, hearing an appeal in which Messrs. Stafford Allen April 7, hearing an appeal in which Messis. Stafford Alien & Co., Ltd., London, appealed against a decision of the Borough Magistrates in fining them 20s. and costs for selling white pepper "not of the nature, substance, and quality" demanded. The case was continued into Wednesday, and had not finished then. Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, M.P., and Mr. Lindon Riley represented appellants, and Mr. Merriman and Mr. Harold Derbyshire appeared for respondent, the medical officer, Dr. J. Coote Hibbert.

The evidence before the Magistrate was reported in the The evidence before the Magistrate was reported in the C. & D., December 27, 1913. We may recall that the Government laboratory reported that the amount of husk (erude fibre 7.57 per cent.) present in the sample was "greater than is usually present in white pepper." A slight trace of tumerie was present. The defence was to the effect that the pepper was ground solely from whole white pepper as imported without addition of husks. The presence of turmeric was admitted, this being a trade custom to suit the taste of certain purchasers as to colour. to suit the taste of certain purchasers as to colour.]

Mr. Merriman, in opening the proceedings, explained what white and black pepper are, where they come from, and the difference in characteristics between the constituents of the different kinds. He added that their case was that if they started with the white peppercorn proper (the corn deprived of the three outer layers), and ground them from this stage, they would not get more than the 2 per cent. husk in the prepared pepper. Further, that led to the opinion that there had been an addition of 5 per cent. of husks so called, or an addition of wood fibre generally, to the extent of not less than 15 per cent.

Evidence as to the histological characters of the sample was given by Harold Edward Gresham, B.Sc., assistant to Mr. Collingwood Williams, F.I.C., public analyst.
Dr. J. Coote Hibbert said he understood white pepper

to be ground peppercorns deprived of their hask, white pepper was very much preferred by the public. Questioned by Mr. Glyn-Jones, the doctor admitted that black pepper is mentioned in the British Pharmacopæia. He could not say why this should be so, unless it was that black pepper could not be so easily adulterated as could white pepper.

Mr. Glyn-Jones: Do you seriously suggest that as a

reason why black pepper is mentioned in the British Pharmacopoeia?—Witness, I give the suggestion for what it is worth. And black pepper is cheaper. Witness added that pepper is very little used in medicine. His point of view was that he objected to the purchaser being called upon to pay for pepper-husks the same price as for white

pepper.
Mr. W. H. Roberts, M.Sc., F.I.C., public analyst for Blackburn, said that in the sample he found traces of yellow colouring matter. He had come to the conclusion that there had been deliberate faking. There were small portions of husk present, and something he believed had been introduced which helped that husk to retain the pepper starch adhering to it, and thus had the effect of concealing the presence of the husk. In the ordinary sample pepper starch would not adhere to husk in this way.

The Recorder; It must have been a laborious process,

and must have been deliberate.

Witness: I suggest it has been deliberate. The witness was subjected to a searching cross-examination by Mr. Glyn-Jones who submitted three samples of Singapore pepper from which the husk had been removed. The first sample to be sifted contained just over 1 per cent. of fibre; when the second sifting was examined it revealed just over 2 per cent.; and the third sifting showed over 7 per cent. Witness replied that he relied more on the microscopic test than he did on the fibre test.

Mr. Glyn-Jones asked witness when he made the discovery that pieces of husk had been deliberately covered up with pepper starch. Mr. Roberts replied that it was since the last hearing. He had not up to then examined the sample dry. It had to be mixed with water in order to mount it up, and that would result in the pepper starch being washed off.

Mr. Glyn-Jones: When you have resin and starchboth contained in peppercorns-mixed and ground together, is it not natural that they will adhere to any husk there might be?—Witness: I have never found it. Witness added that the reason for further investigation was a statement at the police court that colouring-matter would not cover up any husk. He had been working on that ever since. He was not aware that appellants had secured the only gold medal for pepper at Brussels Exhibition.

Reference was made to an old practice of adding ground olive-stones to pepper, and Mr. Glyn-Jones asked if there was any analogy between this mixture and husks?—Witness: Yes, they are both worthless. (Laughter.) He

acknowledged, however, that there was no analogy between a substance which was natural to white popper and that which was quite foreign to it.

Mr. Glyn-Jones: Nature has given us white pepper. Why has mankind tampered with it?—Witness: For the same reason that nature has placed skin on an apple.

Mr. Collingwood Williams, F.I.C., F.C.S. (Liverpool), said the percentage of husk which he found in the sample in question was higher than anything he had seen previously in pepper from the white pepper-berry. examination of the sample he came to the conclusion that the ratio of the inner layer of the pepper was such that it could not have been possibly arrived at by the method of grading through the sieve. He was of the opinion that 10 per cent. of the decortications had been added to the pepper—in addition to what was normally there. the aid of a powerful microscope he found that the husk in the sample had been faced with pepper starch. It had been stuck on with something. It certainly did not arise from the ordinary process of grinding. In fact, he had been trying ever since—unsuccessfully—to secure this result ordinarily.

The Recorder: What process do you suggest has been applied to effectively face the husks in this way?—Witness: I have not yet found it out. I have no doubt it is quite simple. Bleaching, in pepper, used to be quite an involved system. Witness added that finely ground starch must have been mixed with the husk cells in

some way.

Questioned by Mr. Glyn-Jones, the witness said he regarded the sample as the most eleverly adulterated sample he had come across.

Mr. Glyn-Jones drew attention to the fact that the statement regarding the facing of the husk cells with pepper starch had been given both by witness and Mr. Roberts, and he asked if one gentleman had communicated the information to the other.

Mr. Williams: No; I had the information quite independently.

Mr. Glyn-Jones: From a rival firm?—Witness (after a pause): No, I shall not tell you,

At this stage the hearing was adjourned, and was resumed on Wednesday.

Mr. George Stubbs, F.I.C., F.C.S., one of the Government analysts who dealt with the pepper sample, repeated the evidence which he gave then (C, d, D), December 27, 1913, p. 86), adding that the sample contained a higher percentage of crude fibre than he had ever found in the lowest grade of white pepper. In Government contract he would not have passed this as genuine white pepper. He considered that if additions were made to peppercorns it ceased to be genuine white pepper.

Mr. Charles Clarke, a member of the firm, Messrs. Wright, Crossley & Co., spice manufacturers. Liverpool, also gave evidence for the prosecution. He disapproved of the system whereby white pepper is graded by sifting, because it alters the relative proportions of husk and kernel. If, he added, adulteration were permitted it would mean that on a consignment of 500 tons the pepper manufacturer would derive an illegitimate profit of 3,000%. above the ordinary trade profit. The customary profit in the pepper trade would not be half that amount. This question was determined twelve years ago, when by prosecution pepper adulteration was stamped out in ecution pepper adulteration Lancashire

When the evidence for the prosecution was concluded the Recorder said it was doubtful whether the case would

finish that day; it might go on to the next sessions.

Mr. E. J. Parry, B.Sc., F.I.C., was called for the defence. He repeated the evidence given by him last December to the effect that the sample was genuine white pepper of average quality. The public, he explained, buy white pepper on appearance, irrespective of quality. He preferred ground black pepper, and always uses it. He had most carefully examined the sample analytically and microscopically, and could find no evidence of faking, nor could he imagine how faking could be accomplished as the prosecution had suggested.

Mr. Parry was followed in the witness-box by Dr. Teed, F.I.C., F.C.S., public analyst for the City of London, who said that he considered the sample to be one of genuine pepper, also that the essential consti-tuents of pepper were present to normal extent. As a public analyst he raised no objection to sifting or grading, and he considered the allegation by the prosecution's witnesses as to doctoring the husk in the sample to be childish and silly.

Mr. John Evans, F.I.C. (Sheffield), gave corroborative

evidence.

Mr. John Hobbs, manager of the appellants' mills, emphatically denied that there is a practice in the mills of adding decortications to white pepper, or that they ever "doctored" the material with pepper-starch.

The rest in our next.

Mr. Lord Gifford and Mr. W. H. Grimshaw were present

LIMITED COMPANIES.

New Companies Registerea.

P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office.

INVER SPRINGS MINERAL-WATER Co., Ltd. (P.C.).—Registered in Dublin, Capital 1,000l., in 1l. shares. The first directors are D. Findlay and W. J. Henning. R.O., Ballymena Road, Larne, co. Antrim.

WHITE STAR ALKALI Co., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 1.500l., in 1l. shares. Objects: To take over the business of the "White Star Alkali Co.," Liverpool. The first directors are Mrs. L. Burbie, A. D. Softley, and II. Burbie.

BIRKETT CHEMICAL Co., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 10,0001. bjects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in foods, medicines, embrocations, and condiments for horses, etc. E. Cowper-Thwaite is governing director.

William Dalton & Co., Ltd. (P.C.).— Capital 1,000l., in 1l. shares. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, drysalters, oil and colour men, etc., and to adopt an agreement with W. Dalton. The first directors are H. H. Dadson (chairman) and W. Dalton. R.O., 14 Hill's Place, Oxford Street, London, W.

John G. Rathborne, Ltd. (P.C.).—Registered in Dublin. Capital 15,000L, in 1L shares. Objects: To acquire and carry on the business of soap and candle makers, seed-crushers, paper-makers, etc., carried on in Dublin by H. B. Rathborne, trading as "John G. Rathborne." The first directors are D. R. Sidford and S. K. Sloau. R.O., 44 Essex Street, Dublin.

UNITED TIN BOX AND CANISTER CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital UNITED TIN BOX AND CANISTER Co., LTD, (If.C.).—Capital 25,0007., in 1l. shares. Objects: To take over the business of tin-box and canister makers, carried on by A. I. Headlam, C. H. Owen, G. Raistrick, and J. W. Middlebrook at City Road, Bradford, as the "United Tin Box and Canister Co." The first directors are A. I. Headlam, G. Raistrick, and J. W. Middlebrook.

Company News.

RECIFICATION OF REGISTER.—By notices gazetted on March 24 and March 27 the following joint-stock companies have been struck off the Register at Somerset House: Automatic Disinfector, Ltd.; Damar's Pure Drug Co., Ltd.; Farina Eau de Cologne Co., Ltd.; Norisco Tooth-brush Co., Ltd.; Radium Bank of Great Britain, Ltd.

EDOUARDO (1912), Ltd., 9 Rathbone Place, Oxford Street, W.—On March 9, 1914, Mesrs. Samuel Lewis Isaacs, 223 Romford Road, E., and Horace George Rayner, 44 Godwin Road, Forest Gate, E., appointed Mr. James Mortimer, accountant, 3 Paneras Lane, E.C., as receiver and manager of the companying parts of the companying parts. of the company's property, under powers contained in debentures dated July 3, 1912, which were created to secure 300%, and were charged on all the company's property, present and future, including its uncalled capital for the time being. On March 23, 1914, Mr. James Mortimer gave notice that by a resolution of the company, he had also been appointed as liquidator. The company was registered in May 1912, with a capital of 10,000*l*., in 5*s*. shares.

Phenol-Phihalein Co., Ltd.—This company has now been converted into a public one, with capital of 15,000%, of which 5,000% is now offered for subscription in 1% cumulative 8 per cent, preference shares. The company was originally formed in July 1912 to take over the business of Mr. John

Hutcheon, the nature of which is fully detailed in the prospectus reprinted in our advertisement pages. He and Mr. John Muir have given an estimate of the business expected, which is based upon the experience of the private company, which is based upon the experience of the private company, and shows estimated profit which would pay the preference dividend eight times over. Mr. J. P. Gilmour (Glasgow) and Mr. R. Wright (Buxton) are joining the board of directors, and Mr. John Muir is to act as managing director. The company's products are popular preparations of phenolphthalein, the characteristics of which are testified to by Dr. George Coull, whose certificate is printed in the prospectus. The business of the company is to be located in the Manchester area. The subscription-list opens on April 11 and closes on April 17. Application-forms may be obtained from the secretaries of the company, Messrs. Nicol Bruce & Clark, W.S., 24 Hill Street, Edinburgh.

BANKRUPTCY REPORT.

Re Robert Henry Huggins, Skegness, Chemist and Druggist, lately carrying on business at Colne, Laneashire. Druggist, lately carrying on business at Colne, Laneashire.—The first meeting of the creditors was held at the office of the Official Receiver, Boston, on March 26. The liabilities were given as 1,195l. 9s. 2d., of which 1,160l. 10s. 5d. is expected to rank for dividend, and the net assets are estimated at 220l. 5s. 7d., leaving a deficiency of 940l. 4s. 10d. The debtor attributes his failure to "purchasing the business at Colne at an excessive price, want of capital, interest on borrowed money, costs on County Court summonses, and loss on Skegness business under management." The Official Receiver, in his observations, states that the deficiency Receiver, in his observations, states that the deficiency account furnished is unsatisfactory, and the debtor has been requested to furnish an amended one. The debtor states that did not become aware of his insolvency until January 1914, when he sold his Colne business; but there is no doubt that, if he had taken stock and prepared a balance-sheet at any time during the past two years, he would have found that he was unable to pay his creditors in full. In view of the approaching season at Skegness, the business is being carried on by the Official Receiver, so as to dispose of it to an incoming tenant as a going concern, if it can be arranged. The estate was left in the hands of the Official Receiver.

GAZETTE.

Partnerships Dissolved.

Howell, A. A., Brewer, A. H., and Pritchett, G. M., "St. Davids," Worplesdon, Brookwood; "Combemartin," St. John's, Woking, and "Urtica Villa," Knapp Hill, Woking, under the style of Drs. Howell, Brewer & Pritchett; so far as regards A. Howell.

Sidaway, W., Sidaway, G. H., and Davison, J., Back Station Road, Ashington, Northumberland, mineral-water manufacturers.

facturers, under the style of Excelsion Mineral-water

Sinclair, W., Murbay, J., and Livingston, J., Barrow-in-Furness, surgeons and apothecaries, under the style of Sinclair, Murray & Livingston, 166, R. C., and Lawson, R., Nightingale Lane, Balham,

166, R. C., and Lawson, R., Nightingale Lanc, Balham, Balham Hill, and Dinsmore Road, Balham Hill, S.W., general medical practitioners, under the style of Twigg & Lawson.

Bankruptcy Acts.

Adjudications.

BRANDON, H. T., Virginia Road, Bethnal Green (trading and in the receiving order described as H. Brandon & Co.), mineral-water manufacturer.

Hill. J., George Hotel, Scarborough, veterinary surgeon.

Wood, Louisa, Bradford Road, Dewsbury, kerbalist.

DEEDS OF ARRANGEMENT.

Nugent, Patrick W., trading as Ray's Medical Hall, Nugent, Patrick W., trading as Ray's Medical Han, 23 Nassau Street, Dublin, Chemist.—In the petition for urrangement (see C. & D. Supplement, April 4) the following are creditors: Simpson's Hospital, Dublin (62L.); Allen & Hanburys, Ltd. (57L.): Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd. (49L.); Dublin Corporation (18L.); Express Developing Co. (16L. 10s.); Yardley & Co., Ltd. (13L.); Arthur Belmer (10L. 10s.); Crown Perfumery Co. (10L.).

Hazlitt Frank, 53, and, 55 Market Street, Heywood,

Haziitt, Frank, 53 and 55 Market Street, Heywood, Lancs, Chemist and Druggist,—Trustee: C. E. Lewis, 3 King Street, Rochdale, L.A. Dated, March 26; filed,

'April 1. Liabilities unsecured, 1,024/.; estimated net assets,

April 1. Liabilities unsecured, 1,024t.; estimated net assets, 250t. The creditors include: Taylors (14t.); Summer & Co. (10t.); Oldfield, Pattinson & Co. (4t.); A. J. Burrow (12t.); Blyton, Astley & Co. (3t.); Ayrton, Saunders & Co. (11t.); Allen & Hanburys, Ltd. (3t.).

Fear, Jared Livingstone, trading as J. Livingstone and as the Livingstone Manufacturing Co., 21 Portland Square, Bristol, Wholesale Druggist and Sundriesman.—Trustee: O. Berry, 24 Christmas Street, Bristol, C.A. Dated, March 31; filed, April 6. Secured creditors, 1,402t.; liabilities unsecured, 2,220t.; estimated net assets, 334t. The creditors include: Chiswick Polish Co. (13t.); F. Mason & Co., Ltd. (13t.); Pearce, Duff & Co. (26t.); Potter & Clarke, Ltd. (21t.); Aberdeen Comb-works Co., Ltd. (11t.); J. A. Goldberg & Sons (27t.); Stephenson Bros., Ltd. (15t.); A. II. Cox & Co., Brighton (22t.); Raybould, Whitehouse & Co., Ltd. (11t.); Day & Sons (15t.); T. H. Lloyd & Co. (18t.); J. Richardson & Co. (24t.); Magic Polish Co. (21t.); Kaputine, Ltd. (39t.); Cussons, Sons & Co., Ltd. (51t.).

CREDITORS' MEETING.

The creditors of Alfred Cubitt Goddard (trading as The Erith Drug Stores), 74 High Street, Erith, were called together last week at the offices of Mr. James Mortimer, 3 Paneras Lane, Cheapside, E.C., when a statement of affairs was presented showing liabilities 113/. 3s, 1d, and net assets estimated at 28/. After a short discussion the creditors decided to accept a composition of 5s, in the pound. The following are creditors: W B. Cartwright, Ltd. (7/.): Robert Blackie (6/.); Corbyn, Stacey & Co., Ltd. (8/).; F. W. Hampshire & Co. (3l.); and Butler & Crispe (11/.).

BIRTH.

Authenticated notices are inserted without charge.

LUKE.—At 6 Kirkgate, Leith, on April 1, the wife of Frank Porteous Luke, chemist and druggist, of a son,

DEATHS.

Authenticated notices are inserted without charge.

Burrows.—On March 15, Dr. Harry Burrows, Ph.D. F.I.C., A.R.C.S., F.C.S., pharmaceutical chemist, Woodcroft, Southgate, London, N., aged forty-two. Dr. Burrows, who passed the Minor examination in July 1894 and the Major in October of the same year, was senior lecturer in chemistry at the Sir John Cass Technical Institute, Jewin Street, London, E.C. He took his doctorate at Heidelberg.

Eden.—At 26 Duke Street. Millom, on April 7, Amy, wife of Peter McCulloch Eden, pharmacist.

Evans.—On April 1. Alderman Evan Evans, J.P., Ph.C., Port Talbot, Aberavon, aged eighty-six. Mr. Evans was a native of Carmarthen, and went to Aberavon, and the array institution of the control of the avon sixty-five years ago. He passed the examination for pharmaceutical chemist in 1853, and was greatly esteemed from his connection with the town, both as a tradesman and as an active participator in public affairs. He was a member of the first Aberavon Town Council of 1861, and was elected Mayor in 1865. Shortly afterwards he was made a Justice of the Peace, on the judicial duties being transferred from the old Portreeve to the Magistrates. In spite of his advanced age, he took his seat until quite recently on the magisterial bench.

Tweedie, —At the Moat, Annan, on April 3, Mr. Gilbert Tweedie, chemist and druggist, of Messre. Thomas & Gilbert Tweedie, Annan, aged seventy-eight. Mr. Tweedie served his apprenticeship in Annan, and in 1850 began business in partnership with his brother Thomas began business in partnership with his brother Thomas as a chemist and grocer. In 1867 the firm started manufactured in the started manufactured manufactured in the started manufactured in the start facturing artificial manures, erecting mills at Welldale. They were very successful in this venture, and their products were well known in the South of Scotland. Latterly Mr. Tweedie's son, Mr. T. S. Tweedie, Ph.C., was his

WILLS PROVEN.

Mr. Henry Strong McHugu, chemist and druggist, Bridge Street, Castleford, who died on September 27, left estate valued at 8,598l. 11s. 8d. gross, with net personalty

Mr. John William Sutherland, pharmacentical chemist, late managing director of Frazer & Green, Ltd., Glasgow, who died at Dullatur on February 13, left estate valued at 12,923/. 10s. 9d., of which 12,123/. 10s. 9d. is in the United

Mr. James Nutter, 39 Elford Grove, Roundhay Road, Leeds, for over thirty years with Messrs. Brotherton & Co., Ammonia Works, Hunslet, who died on February 5, left estate valued at 1,453l. 1s. 11d. gross, with net personalty 1,433l, 1s. 11d.

1,433. 1s. 11d.

MR. GEORGE STIRLING, chemist and druggist. 48 Smith Brae Drive, Jordanhill, Glasgow, who died on January 18, left personal estate of the total value of 9,776L, of which the personal estate in the United Kingdom amounts to 7,535'., and of which 4,185'. is in Scotland.

MR. EDWARD WATTS, chemist and druggist, 49 Thornton Avenue, Chiswick, London, W., who died on March 4, left estate of the gross value of 3,604'. 18s., of which 3,581', 1s. 2d. is net personalty. Probate of his will has been granted to his son, Mr. E. W. E. Watts, the sole executor.

MR. THOMAS BROUGHTON, 11 Arran Avenue, Brooklands, Sale, who died on February 14, left estate valued at 2,564'. 2s. 2d. gross, with net personalty 2,548'. 3s. 2d. Probate of his will has been granted to his widow, Mrs. Ada Pate Broughton, and his son, Mr. Wm. II. Broughton, Stockport, medical practitioner.

Pate Broughton, and his son, Mr. Wm. H. Broughton, Stockport, medical practitioner.

Mr. Robert Kelsey Hills, Moss, Askern, Doncaster, retired chemist and druggist, who died on February 12, left estate of the gross value of 8,730%. 2s. 3d., of which the net personalty has been sworn at 2.445%. 14s. 1d. Bequests of 1,00%. each have been left to the Huddersfield, Dewsbury, Wakefield, and Doncaster Infirmaries, and the residue of his property equally between Tom Cawthorne, Frederick Binns, and Thomas Barker.

have been left to the Huddersfield, Dewsbury, Wakefield, and Doneaster Infirmaries, and the residue of his property equally between Tom Cawthorne, Frederick Binns, and Thomas Barker.

Mr. Charles Cunningham Connor, B.A., F.C.S., 10 College Gardens, Belfast, who died on February 10, left personal estate in the United Kingdom valued at 25,2437, 2s. 1347.

Probate of his will has been granted to his widow, Mrs. Martha J. B. Connor, the sole executrix. The testator left 300% to Mr. Isaac W. Ward; 100% each to Miss Catherine Evans, Mrs. Elizabeth Hardwick, Mrs. Emma Smith, and his aunt Mrs. Charlotte O'Connor; and he left all other his property to his wife, Mrs. Martha Connor, absolutely.

Mr. Theodore Howard. Westleigh. Bickley, Kent, who died on February 22, left estate of the gross value of 54,845%. 3s. 6d., of which 35,613% 10s. is net personally. The testator left 1,000% to his grandson, Theodore Howard Somervell; 50% each to his sons-in-law, William Henry Somervell and John Beddome Snell; 10% each to his other grandchildren. Bequests were made to missions, and his shares in Howards & Sons, Ltd., were left upon trust for his wife; and the residue of his estate for his wife for life, and, subject to her interest, he left the ultimate residue of his estate upon trust for his daughters, Rachel Dora Howard, Mrs. Susan Snell, Mrs. Florence Somervell. Mrs. Jessie Sturge and Mrs. Gertrude Fox.

Mr. James Stewart Soutter, surgeon, Hedon, and Mr A. M. Jackson, selicitor, of Hull, to the last named of whom he left 20%. He left an annuity of 30% to his sister Anne; 20% to his sister Maragrate Ford Burn; and 25% to his wife, Mrs. Catherine Soutter; an annuity of 30% to his sister Anne; 20% to his sister Maragrate Ford Burn; and 25% to Alfred Edwin Markham, if still in his service, His residence, "The Chestnuts," and effects there to his daughter Catherine; another house and about nine acres to his son James; and the residue of his property to his three children, James. Sin John Murray, Challenger Lodge, Wardie, Edinburgn,

BUSINESS CHANGES.

Authenticated information for this section will be received by the Editor, and published, if not in the nature of advertisement.

Messrs. Duckett & Co. have opened the St. James's Pharmacy at 92 Jermyn Street, London, W.

MESSRS. BAKER & Co. (MANCHESTER), LTD., manufacturing chemists, have removed into their new factory in Crabtree Lane, Clayton, Manchester.

Messrs. S. F. Goss, Ltd., chemists and perfumers, have transferred their business at 17 Brompton Road, London, S.W., to 134 Kensington High Street, W.

THE HARSHAW, FULLER & GOODWIN Co., manufacturing chemists, Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A., are removing to Brussels, and their Continental address after April 15 will be 2 Rue Montagne du Parc. Brussels.

By the Construction of a new arcade running from High Road to Station Road, Ilford, new premises have been provided for Mr. Newton Wright, chemist and druggist, 118 High Road, who has been a joint director of the enterprise.

MR. JOHN R. ROPER, who has been for the past thirtytwo years with Messrs. Samuel Lambert & Co., has been admitted a partner into the firm of Messrs. Burkett, Sharp & Co., colonial brokers, 10 and 11 Mincing Lane, E.C. Mr. Roper will devote himself to drugs, which department will be carried on under the name of the London Drug

TRADE-MARKS.

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are grouped, for a list of which, with particulars as to registration, see "The Chemist and Druggist Diary," 1914, p. 237.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications must be stated on Form T.M. No. 7 (obtainable at Money Order Offices for f(x) and lodged with Mr. W. Temple Franks, Comptroller-General, Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," March 11, 1914.) "Tongo"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By Boot's Pure Drug Co., Ltd., 37 Station Street, Nottingham. 358,318.

Device of woman's head, with word "ADÈLE"; for all goods (43). By H. C. Buttery and A. Mack-Stanley, Avenue Chambers, Southampton Row, London, W.C. 358,452.

"TURKEY," with picture of same; for perfumery, etc. (48).
By G. W. Goodwin & Son, Ordsall Lane Soap-works,

Manchester. 358,519. "WALTZ DREAM"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By the Erasmic

Co., Ltd., Bank Quay, Warrington. 358,612.

"Gushan": for perfumery, etc. (48). By the Anglo-Indian Drug and Chemical Co., 155 Juma Musjid Market, Bombay. 358,621.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," March 18, 1914.)

Oval device with cross and word "NEAVE'S": for chemicals (1), medicated food (3), goods (4), mineral waters, etc. (44), goods (47), and perfumery, etc. (48). By Josiah R. Neave & Co., Fordingbridge, Hampshire. 355,535/7/8/ 40/41/42.

40/41/42.
"Seride": for an insecticide (2). By Gleeson & Co., 41 High Street, Watford. 357,870.
"BIFERROINE": for chemicals (2). By II. Nunn, Inchture. Perthshire. 358,142.
"ABORTIFUGE": for veterinary chemicals (2). By L. C. Tipper, 43-45 Homer Street, Balsall Heath, Birmingham. 358,527.

"ULEXAS": for a medicine (3). By H. Gruber, 11 Church Street, Cheetham, Manchester. 358,129.
"Dickins' Drops" and facsimile signature "W. Dickins":

"Dickins' Drops" and facsimile signature "W. Dickins"; for pills, tablets, etc. (3). By W. Dickins, Cottage-in-Garden, Elm Street, Wellingborough. 358,343.

"Alkia"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Tokalon, Ltd., 212 214 Great Portland Street, London, W. 358,529.

Label devices with words "Pretty Polly," etc., and "Derby Crack, Guaranteed for One Year" ("Derby" disclaimed); for indiarubber surgical gloves, etc. By O. Dillner, 30 Torgauerstrasse, Leipzig. 356,010/11.

Picture of monkey riding on goose, and word "Goosebaok" alone; for arch-supports (11). By Phillips Patents, Ltd., 142-146 Old Street, London, E.C. 357,799/800.

"Log," with picture of same; for goods (47), and for per-fumery, etc. (48). By J. Crosfield & Sons, Ltd., Bank Quay, Warrington. 358,587/8.

"Stag Brand," with picture of same; for soap (48). By Tyson & Co., Ltd., 6 Blackstock Street, Liverpool. 351.807.

Label with words "'Mossella' Hair-tonic," etc.; for hair-tonic (48). By F. Hawen, 183 Junction Road, Upper Holloway, London, N. 356,930.

"STYMPED"; for toilet-preparations (48). By T. Christy & Co., 4-12 Old Swan Lane, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C. 358,160.
"Plakat," with picture; for soap (48). By C. C. Goodwin, Ordsall Lane Soap-works, Manchester. 357,416.

Crosan Lane Soapworks, Mancieser. 351,410.

LAVERA''; for perfumery, etc. (48). By W. C. Blayney, 2 Bank Buildings, Stanmore, Middlesex. 353,820.

"Nyal"; for goods (50). By F. Stearns & Co., 4, 10, and 12 Old Swan Lane, City of London. 355,390.

Device composed of words "Non Flam Dovernte" ("Non Flam Dovernte") displaying the form the state of the second state of

Flam "disclaimed); for an acetate cellulose compound (50). By Dover, Ltd., Park Road, St. James End, Northampton. 357,837.



Postal Address:

C. & D. INFORMATION DEPARTMENT, 42 Cannon Street, London. E.C. Telegraphic Address: "CHEMICUS CANNON LONDON" (two words). Telephone Number: BANK 852 (two lines).

INFORMATION WANTED.

Postal or telephone information as to the names and addresses of the agents for or makers of the undermentioned articles is solicited. Please address as above.

182/31. "Meplat" 200-gram size.

182/46. "Fomentin." 182/65. Wright's charcoal. 182/650. Florentine cream. 182/651. Kinlo's foot-drafts.

182/652. Bengue's herbal tea. 182/653. "Regina" tooth-

powder. 182/63. Arabian gold paint. 183/74. "Astoria" nai

polish. 184/1. Raphael's clixir. 184/64. "Anatos" (Chemists and Pharmaceutical Works, London, W.C.). 6/28. "Secryl" toot tooth-

brushes. 185/1. Dispensing bottles marked "A 1" in diamond on bottom.
186/49. "Salva Fruita," a 188/19. "Chrysmos"

plant-food.

bottles, 172/44. "White Tulip " soap: makers. 176/72. "Marvela," for neuralgia. 177/4. Krank's (or Crank's) lather-cream. 180/8. Muncktell's filterpaper. 188/3. "Vanity" cuticle cream. 188/5. Keith Harvev's gargle-tablets. 188/4. "Rotax" intensifying-screen (Sanax Co.). 188/2. Paul's cleansing-fluid and Paul's ceraline. 186/66. Morphy's pomade. 186/660. "Crystal" watertoilet-

INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

cream.

Inquiries in regard to the following articles have been answered. The information will be given to others who send a stamped and ddressed envelope for it to the above address.

Capillina, 173/31 Carboy-tilters, 174/3 Card's self-cleaning cloths, 165/57

"Commonsense"

killer, 170/34 Cotarnine, 178/69 "Cotolia" liquid plaster, 167/58 court-

"Cristaline" shaving block, 176/39

Doriform, 178/32 Ferro-Vim, 176/4

Faney labels for toilet preparations, 179/51 Lenitol, 179/72 Locock's pulmonic wafers,

180/16 Loisel frères bath-salt, 179/49 Luxor, 178/9 Menthol inhalers (in nickel

cases) for Siam. 177/47
"Mushkar." 173/39
Nasal douche. 177/64
Neurene. 174/56
"Niquas" insecticide, 176/2

OBSERVATIONS AND REFLECTIONS.

By Xrayser II.

Your Criticism

of the Chemists' Assistants Bill is perfectly sound; the Bill does penalise chemists for doing what they are at present legally entitled to do, which is exactly what some of us have always foreseen. But a Bill of some kind is, as you say, inevitable after what has passed, and it is difficult to see how any Bill could be made effective without penal clauses, or how such clauses could be properly enforced unless they were made to apply both to employers and to employed. This, too, seems inevitable, granting that the Bill is so, and it is on this account, among others, that I have always disliked the undertaking to promote such a Bill. It may have been necessary, but the necessity is a disagreeable one. I do not see how these penal clauses can be enforced on unregistered men; is it reasonable to compel those who have no legal qualification themselves to employ only legally qualified assistants? The fact is that the whole situation in which we find ourselves is vicious. Until we have convinced Government of the necessity of confining the dispensing of prescriptions to pharmacists, and have secured the right to it, we are to a certain extent out of court with regard to the matter: though Government is good enough to allow us to bind ourselves, it will not let us bind others, and we have consented so readily to being bound that probably it is supposed that we like it. The Bill will not pass this Session, and it is to be hoped that before being again presented it will be amended and better drawn. Clauses 4 and 7 contain ambiguities of which a schoolboy might be ashamed, and Clause 5 seems entirely unnecessary.

The Birth of a New Firm

is always an interesting event to those immediately concerned, but much more interesting and to a much wider circle is the new birth of an old firm, and the evidence you give of the renaissance of "Maw's" will be received with great satisfaction over three-fourths of the surface of the globe. Some weeks ago, in the course of one of my periodical business visits to Maw's, I had the pleasure of being shown the alterations then being made for the accommodation of the export office, and on that occasion the large room was still empty, but I recognise it in the well-furnished office shown in your issue last week. Of all the influences that you enumerate as tending to the continued success of this great firm, there is none, I think, that deserves greater credit than "Maw's Page" in the C. & D. This is not the first time I have spoken of that page. I always look for it; I always read it; and what appeals to me must appeal to a very large proportion of the ten thousand other readers of the C. & D. every week. It always pays to with brains."

The Panel Chemists

are, after all, not being lost sight of by the Pharmaceutical Council, and I sincerely trust that the efforts of this body in relation to the deficiency in the Drug Fund will be successful. I have before now alluded to the opportunity afforded to the Council in this matter, and no longer ago than last week I again referred to the subject. Not that I claim any originality in the idea, for it is so obvious that even the dullest intellect would have expected the Council to have moved long ago. My one surprise is that they have been so long in telling us about it: had they made it clear earlier that they were taking a hand in the game, they would probably have prevented a good deal of the acrimonious discussion in the public Press, par-

ticularly in Lancashire, which Mr. White deprecates. He also feels aggrieved because some writers have blamed the Council for delay, but in the absence of proof to the contrary it is open to these impatient scribes to retort that, but for their criticisms, the Council might never have moved at all.

The Name "Citrine Ointment"

was first given to ung. hydrarg, nit. in the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia of 1722. There had been an ung. citrinum in two previous editions of the P.L., but this was an entirely different preparation, much more complex than Wootton's reference to it would lead one to suppose, and having rothing in common with the Edinburgh ointment except the name. Wootton says that the latter was not found saisfactory, but he omits to add that it was amended in 1735, and that this amended formula is the one that was received into the P.L. of 1787. It was:

 Mercury
 ...
 ...
 2 oz.

 Nitric acid (spirit of nitre)
 ...
 2 oz.

 Hog's lard
 ...
 ...
 1 lb.

It was reckoned, says Brookes, "an useful Detergent in Venereal Ulcers." It varied in strength in subsequent editions of all our three Pharmacopæias; the Edinburgh one appears to have been the first of them to introduce ung. hyd. nit. mit. (especially intended for the eyes), just as it was the first to introduce the other. I know of no direct evidence in support of Wootton's suggestion that Dr. Nettleton, of Halifax, was the originator of the nitrate-of-mercury ointment of the P.L.; he cannot have been so unless he originated the Edinburgh one too.

The April Instalment

of the "Oxford English Dictionary" (an enlarged double-section) is peculiar in not containing a (an enlarged double-section) is pecunal in not considered single word derived by regular formation from Greek, Latin, French, or Old Norse, which means, among other things, that it has scarcely any scientific terms. Words even remotely relating to pharmacy are therefore rare, and there are but three or four trade terms that are of interest to us. Sherbet used to be more frequently heard in our shops, I fancy, than it is now; properly it means a cooling drink made of fruit-juice diluted with water and sweetened. Shellac is a translation of the French laque en ecailles; it dates from 1713. Sherry means properly white wine of Xeres; its first English form was sherris. It is interesting to know that shittim wood is the wood of the acacia. We learn from papyri that in Egypt every acacia-tree was numbered and taxed, so greatly was it esteemed for timber. The plant-names in this section do not refer to any official plant, or to any that ever were of much importance in medicine. The earliest quotations for the word Shop refer to buildings in which goods were made or prepared for sale as well as sold; its application to places in which they were simply sold being rather later. "Little Skill, Art, or Mystery shall a man learne in Shopkeeping," said Powell in 1631, and this is the first noted instance of the use of the derivative. Shoplifting was known in 1680, apparently as a common industry: "talking shop" has not been traced further back than to 1814. Shrewdness has recently been urged upon us as a quality necessary to success in business, but it is only another name for shrewishness; etymologically, shrewd means poisonous, wicked, devilish. Shrew is the name of the so-called field mouse, which, a we may read in Turner's "Herbal," was account to was account 1 venomous. Figuratively, the name was applied to an evildisposed, malignant person of either sex, and often to the devil himself. Its special application to women (which is modern) is due, we must hope, to the fact that shrewishness is more noticeable in the gentler cex; but, be this as it may, to be shrewd meant until a comparatively recent period to be the reverse of amiable in general character, and in business sly and artful. Even yet to do a man a shrewd turn is to do him an injury.

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We are now offering to Chemists special Window Display terms for the Spring Trade in

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Editorial Articles.

Chemists' Assistants Bill.

Mr. Glyn-Jones was unfortunate in not getting the second reading of his Bill taken in the House of Commons last Friday afternoon. Only thirty seconds of the time for private members' Bills remained, and had not a member objected to the second reading it might have been taken; they do some curious things in the House of Commons with lightning speed. The Bill now stands on the papers of the House for second reading on a date chosen by Mr. Glyn-Jones, that date being shifted from time to time as the ingenuity and foresight of the member for Stepney may determine. It is a toss-up whether any more will be heard of it this Session or not.

Last week we dealt solely with Clause 1 of the Bill, pointing out that it penalises chemists who employ as assistants in compounding medicines any persons who are not registered under the proposed Act. We also observed that in the earlier part of the clause provision is made for registering such persons and called attention to the difference in the expressions as to compounding that are used in the first and second parts of the clause. We suggested that "compounding medicine" ought to be more clearly defined, since it may be construed to cover compounding in wholesale establishments. We now turn to the remaining clauses, in so far as they

relate to the provision of a new body of registered assistants. The machinery provided for this in Clause 3 is not novel, since it is similar to that in the Pharmacy Acts 1852 and 1860 and the Poisons and Pharmacy Act 1908; but there is a new provision which will enable the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society to take an annual fee for keeping names of assistants on the register. This is novel. It is inevitable, apparently, for the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society to undertake any legislation without trying to get something out of it in the way of fees. What is now sought is calculated to give the Society an addition of something like 5,000%. to its annual income. That may be kept in mind, for the Society is not a philanthropic body. Now, who are to be registered under the Act? Four classes of persons, namely:

1. Qualified military dispensers. 2. Certified apothecaries' assistants.

3. Any person who for not less than three years immediately preceding the passing of the Act has been an assistant to a medical practitioner or a chemist in compounding

4. Persons who, after the Act comes into force, pass the examination prescribed by the Council of the Pharmaceutical

Society under by-laws.

If the Bill becomes law it will be unlawful for any chemist within the meaning of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act 1908, to have medicines compounded in their shops unless by one or other of the foregoing assistants, or by registered chemists, and it will be illegal for apprentices to compound medicines, even under the supervision of a registered chemist, unless they are registered as apprentices by the Pharmaceutical Society. We again submit that these proposals go beyond what pharmacists and the trade generally want, and that they ought to be strenuously opposed by them, particularly as they are put forward without the merest drop of explanation or any attempt at justification by the Phaimaceutical Council. In parts the construction of the Bill is faulty; Clause 1 refers to "chemist and druggist," while Clause 8 says "chemist or druggist," the latter being used for the sense of the statutory phrase "the business of a chemist and druggist." This may be a sign of haste. Clause 4 empowers the Registrar under the Pharmacy Act to register "without an examination" three of the four classes of persons enumerated above; yet Clause 5 requires that persons of two of these classesviz., military dispensers and apothecaries' assistantswill be registered when each one applying for registration produces "evidence satisfactory to the Council of the Society that he is a person of sufficient skill and experience in compounding medicines." Is this going over the same ground twice, or are two distinct kinds of military dispensers and apothecaries' assistants referred to? We think that an answer in the affirmative may be given to the latter part of the question—that is to say, those who at the passing of the Act are military dispensers or apothecaries' assistants come under Clause 4, while those who become military dispensers or apothecaries' assistants after the passing of the Act will come under Clause 5. This is a guess on our part, but there ought to be no guessing in regard to the terms of a Bill of this kind. Another point must not be lost sight ofnamely, that the Bill limits the functions of certain persons to compounding of medical prescriptions or medicines, and does not entitle them to dispense them. As pointed out elsewhere in these columns the National Insurance Act, Section 15 (5 iii), empowers panel chemists to have Insurance dispensing done by qualified military dispensers and persons who had acted as dispensers to

doctors for three years before December 16, 1911. In this matter dispensing is the greater operation and compounding the less; so that the Bill takes away part of what the Insurance Act gives, In framing Bills for Parliament corollaries are generally provided. Many a Bill is a veritable house that Jack built. This is one of that kind. Clause 7 incorporates the principle of Section 26 of the Pharmacy Act 1868, expanding it so that if a chemist allows an unregistered assistant to compound a medicine he (the chemist) might have his name struck off the register! Taking the Bill as a whole, it is not one that Bloomsbury Square people can be proud of, and we do not fancy they are.

U.S. Pharmacopæia Revision.

THE second part of the abstract of changes in the text of the United States Pharmacopæia, proposed by the Ninth Revision Committee, has been received. It deals with drugs of vegetable and animal origin, beginning with acacia and ending with zingiber. The changes include new descriptions and standards, but the latter (as given in Part II.) are not usually of a chemical nature. No better illustration of the new monographs can be given than by quoting the following new one, which is about four times longer than the present monograph. As asafetida is one of the most important articles of export from this country to the United States, and one that has given rise to an intolerable amount of trouble, the changes have a special

interest to drug-merchants.

intelerable amount of trouble, the changes have a special interest to drug-merchants.

Asafetida—The gum-resin, obtained by incising the rhizemes and roots of Ferula asafatida, Linné, and Ferula fatida, Regel, and of other species of Ferula (Fam. Umbelligtera) indigenous to Persia and adjacent countries, yielding not less than 60 per cent. of alcohol-soluble constituents. A soft, putty-like mass, sometimes almost semi-liquid, or in irregular, more or less pliable hard masses composed of agglutinated tears of variable size embedded in a yellowishbrown or dark-brown matrix, or in loose, ovoid tears from 1 to 4 cm. in diameter, the surface being sometimes streaked a violet, yellowish-red, or brownish-red and with a few vegetable fragments. When fresh the mass is either soft or tough, becoming hard and oceasionally even brittle on drying. The surface of the freshly fractured tears is milkywhite and opaque, changing gradually to a pinkish or reddish-purple or even reddish-brown on exposure; on moistening with water the tears become milky-white; odour persistent, alliaceous; taste bitter, alliaceous, and acrid. Triturate 1 part of asafostida with 3 parts of water; it should form a milk-white emulsion, which should become yellowish on the addition of alkalies. Heat a fragment of one of the tears of asafostida with sulphuric acid; a reddish-brown solution should be formed; greatly dilute the latter with water, filter, and add an excess of any of the alkalies; tho solution should acquire a blue fluorescence, becoming more pronounced upon the addition of a slight excess of ammonia-water. An alcoholic solution of the tears, on the addition of a few drops of phloroglucinol T.S. and a few drops of hydrochloric acid, should become of a cherry-red colour. Add a few drops of phloroglucinol T.S. and a few drops of hydrochloric acid. Should become of a cherry-red colour. Add a few drops of phloroglucinol T.S. and a few drops of hydrochloric acid to another portion of the same alcoholic solution, representing 5 grams of asafetida

it to a powder at a low temperature. Diluents of starch or magnesium carbonate may be added in order to maintain the powdered form. The colour of powdered asafætida is light brown. Not less than 50 per cent. should be soluble in alcohol. Ash of the powder not exceeding 30 per cent. Assay: Place about 10 grams of asafætida in a tared 250-c.c. Erlenmeyer flask, determine the exact weight of the drug, add 100 c.c. of alcohol, and, having connected the flask with an upright condenser, boil the mixture in the flask during one hour or until the drug is disintegrated completely. Then transfer the contents of the flask to two counterpoised, plainly folded filters, one within the other, so that the triple fold of the inner filter is laid against the single side of the outer, and wash the flask and filter with consecutive small portions of boiling alcohol until the washings no longer produce a cloudiness when dropped into water. Colleet and reserve the mixed alcoholic solutions, and dry the filters and flask to a constant weight at a temperature of about 115° C. Now determine the weight of the residue on the filter and in the flask, and calculate its percentage from the amount of asafætida originally taken. This percentage of alcohol-insoluble material, when subtracted from 100, will give the percentage of alcohol-soluble constituents contained in the asafætida.

The present Pharmacopæia requires that asafetida should yield not less than 50 per cent. to alcohol, and on incineration not more than 10 per cent. of ash. It will be observed from the above that, while permitting a higher percentage of ash, the new standard is also higher for alcohol-soluble matter. The tests for foreign resins are new, and altogether the monograph is an advance upon the present one. The same may also be said of the Benzoinum monograph, in which Siam and Sumatra benzoin are provided for, including new chemical tests. Buchu the short and long kinds are described. At present only the short is official. In the present Pharmacopæia gambir is said to yield more than 5 per cent. of ash, but this is to be changed to "not exceeding 9 per cent." The Ipecacuanha monograph continues the recognition of Rio and "Carthagena" ipecaes., but no reference is made to that produced in the East. During the life of the next U.S.P. we expect that East Indian ipecacuanha will become of far greater importance than it is even at We would suggest that the U.S.P. should spell Cartagena properly; there is no "h" in the American place. The Sarsaparilla monograph is to include the Mexican, Honduras, Para, and Jamaica varieties, the lastnamed being new to the U.S.P. This is particularly interesting in connection with the revision of the British Pharmacopæia, it being understood that this good oldfashioned drug does not commend itself to the Oxford Street savants, who desire to relegate it to the limbo of ex-official things. The Zingiber monograph is one of the most radically altered of all the materia medica of the U.S.P. Six lines are devoted to it in the present Pharmacopæia, whereas in the next there will be descriptions of Jamaica ginger, Calcutta ginger, African ginger, Calicut ginger, Cochin ginger, and Japanese ginger. Non-volatile ether extract from any and all of these must not be less than 2 per cent., the alcohol extract not less than 4 per cent., and the ash not exceeding 8 per cent. It will, of course, be borne in mind that these are proposals in every case, and they are subject to change before the Revision Committee finally adopt the standards for the ninth edition of the Pharmacopæia. They are published so as to give all people specially interested an opportunity to protest or suggest before the monographs are finally approved.

Patents Report.

The annual report of the Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks was published this week. There has been great activity in the field of invention relating to

locomotion, and the interest in aeronauties has been maintained. In the oil-industry a lively interest is still being shown in methods of converting heavy hydrocarbon oils into motor-spirit, and considerable work has also been done in the distillation of carbonaceous substances at low temperatures for the production of similar light oils. The perfection of apparatus for effecting a selective and intermittent exposure of advertising signs has been given special attention, and methods of coagulating indiarubber latex continue to be brought forward. During 1913 there were 30,077 applications for patents, 40,429 for designs, and 9,689 for trade-marks. The surplus of receipts over expenditure was 151,901/., an increase of 20,274/. over the previous year. There are three patents in force which have been prolonged beyond the normal period of fourteen years.

Analysm.

The white pepper case, which is under appeal at Blackburn as we write, has a special interest to the trade in so far as the origin of the proceedings is concerned. Mr. Glyn-Jones had just reached this point when the case was adjourned on Tuesday. We have before us an instance of analytical peculiarities from another district, the substance in question being camphorated oil. On boiling the sample it lost 21 per cent. of its weight, and the pharmacist who sold it was cautioned by the local authority that it was 1.9 per cent, deficient in camphor! The authority acted, we presume, on the public analyst's certificate. Surely this is a case in which common sense might have been applied. Camphorated oil of the British Pharmacopeia contains 20 per cent, by volume of camphor, which is about 21.2 per cent, by weight. The margin between the latter and what the analyst found might be accounted for by experimental error—e.g., in boiling (when some oxidation is inevitable) and in weighing. We submit that such trifling differences should not be made the basis of charges, even private, against reputable pharmacists, and public analysts, above all men, should be the last to create them.

The Money-lender and Panel Chemists.

We are indebted to a subscriber for a copy of a typed letter that he has received from a money-lender. It is headed "Re the National Health Insurance Act," and the essential paragraphs of it are:

"As there is a possibility that you, like so many other chemists, find it necessary to grant an extended credit for the supply of drugs and medicine in connection with the above, the undersigned would respectfully bring to your notice that you can anticipate such payments due you on terms at a low commercial cost.

"This might be very useful to you in view of the heavy payments most business men are called upon to make just the control of the country of the payments must be shown as a service to you then the

"This might be very useful to you in view of the heavy payments most business men are called upon to make just now, and if such offer can be of service to you, then the undersigned will be happy to quote terms for such funds as you may require, which can be repaid in manner convenient to fit in with your own turnover."

A great deal has been said in the daily Press about insufficient and late payments, but as a matter of fact these form a small part of the bulk. Chemists generally are satisfied with the prompt manner in which they have been paid; payments are made with regularity, and in all cases the proportion of the amount due and kept in hand represents merely a part of the profit to the chemist, so that there should be no difficulty of retailers meeting wholesalers' accounts when due. We have noted that in a considerable proportion of the bankruptcies of chemists borrowing money from money-lenders is given as a cause contributing to the failure. Verb. sap. sat. [Since the foregoing was written the matter has come before the House of Commons.]

Three-years' Dispensers.

We receive querics almost daily in regard to what may or may not be done in retail pharmacy by persons who for three years prior to the passing of the National Insurance Act, 1911, acted as dispensers to medical practitioners or public institutions. The most common question is, What may such persons do when employed by registered chemists or companies lawfully carrying on business as such? May they dispense poisons? We have this and

several other queries before us, and it may be useful to a wider circle to consider the matter. It has to be noted, in the first place, that Section 15, Sub-section 5 (iii), makes it an obligatory condition upon panel chemists

all medicines supplied by them to insured persons shall be dispensed either by or under the direct supervision of a registered pharmacist, or by a person who, for three years immediately prior to the passing of this Act, etc.

This was a new condition; in ordinary dispensing regis-This was a new condition; in ordinary dispensing registered chemists are not required by law to have dispensing done by registered pharmacists: all that is required is that each shop shall be managed by a registered chemist and druggist. It is considered that the word "dispense" includes the compounding of the medicine and handing it over to the customer, which constitute an offence under Section 15 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868 (if the compounded medicine contains scheduled poison), when done by any person not registered under poison), when done by any person not registered under that Act. There is nothing in the Insurance Act to relieve them of that penalty. There is some doubt as to whether the word "dispensing" in the latter part of Subwhether the word dispensing in the latter part of sub-section 5 (iii) of the Insurance Act is the same as "dis-pensing" in the Pharmacy Act. We think the former means or should be "compounding." The distinction was the subject of much questioning by Sir Claud Schuster during the Departmental Inquiry (see C. & D., July 5, 1913, pp. 53-58). It was made perfectly clear during the inquiry that the law provides that in the case of poisons dispensed the personal skill and knowledge of a registered chemist are employed to conduct or supervise the final step of dispensing—viz., the sale. Committee did not favour any relaxation of this condition, and their recommendation as to assistants dispensing in shops conducted by a registered pharmacist support the view that three-years' dispensers have not the power of dispensing poisons in the Pharmacy Act sense. This appears to be the view of the framers of Mr. Glyn-Jones's Bill (q.v.).

Pharmaceutical Examinations.

WE have received from the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain the following list of persons who were respectively granted certificates as a result of the recent Major and Minor examinations held in Edinburgh and Major examination held in London:

EDINBURGH. Major.
Grieve, David, Leith Minor.

Abercromby, G. McV., Glasgow
Aitchicon, John, Edinburgh
Mexander, George, Alford
Barrie, William, Glasgow
Bell, Wm. C., Blairgowrie
Brodie, Walter H., Stirling
Campbell, Jemes H., Aberlour
Croasdell, Walter H., Keswick
Donaldson, David B., Kirkwall
Duncan, David Glasgow
Ellis, Bartlet Simpsen, Banff
Faweett, Richard H., Malton
French, Winifred E., Glasgow
Gavin, Walter Turnbull, Kelso
Gibson, William T., Edinburgh
Hetherington, James, Ashington
Lawrence, Chas. Oswald,
Loftus-in-Cleveland

Minor.

Lindeay, J. M. W., Pittenweem
Meadows, George A., NottingMeadows, George A., NottingMillar, Douglas Ford, Tayport
Perkins, Erie Sinclair, Hull
Robertson, J. G., Manchester
Stohart, L., Newcastle-on-Tyne
Swindle, Noel, Keswick
Glam.
Glam.

George A., NottingMillar, Douglas Ford, Tayport
Perkins, Erie Sinclair, Hull
Robertson, J. G., Manchester
Stohart, L., Newcastle-on-Tyne
Swindle, Noel, Keswick
Glam.

Glam.

Gwalden, John Alex, Galston
Stater, George, Portknockie
Willer, Noel, Keswick
Thearner, George, Portknockie
Willow, John Alex, Galston
Willer, Douglas Ford, Tayport
Parkerson, Alexander, Fochabers
Perkins, Erie Sinclair, Hull
Robertson, J. G., Manchester
Stohart, L., Newcastle-on-Tyne
Swindle, Noel, Keswick
George A., NottingMillar, Douglas Ford, Tayport
Parkerson, Alexander, Fochabers
Porkins, Erie Sinclair, Hull
Robertson, J. G., Manchester
Stohart, L., Newcastle-on-Tyne
Swindle, Noel, Keswick
George, A., NottingMillar, Douglas Ford, Tayport
Parkerson, Alexander, Fochabers
Porkins, Erie Sinclair, Hull
Robertson, J. G., Manchester
Stohar Alexander, Fochabers
Stohart, L., Newcastle-on-Tyne
Swindle, Noel, Keswick
Willer, John Alex, Galston
Willer, John Alex, George A., NottingMillar, Douglas Ford, Tayport
Parkerson, Al Lawrence, Unas. Loftus-in-Cleveland

Glam.
Walker, John, Jedburgh
Weir, James, Stonehaven
Willox, John C. P., Portknockie
Wilcon, Archibald, Montrose

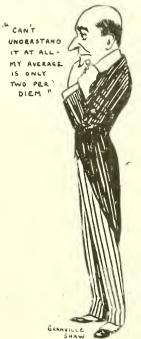
LONDON.

Annal, John G., Melksham
Axon, George F., Keswick
Bagley, Thomas B., Cardiff
Berry, Edgar, Hyde
Bishov, Charles T., Welshpool
Collins, R. H., Atherstone
Corfield, C. E., Lydbury North
Cracknell, P. G., Sutton St.
James Cracknell, P. G., Button James
James
Crosby, Thomas W., Harrogate
Fair, Edward W., Grantshouse
Gosling, Charles W., Coleford
Grinchaw, May, Blackburn
Harry, Charles F., Redhill
Hoare, Bernard G. W., Cromer or.
Hollands, William H., Brockley Jugger, Frank, Halifax Jones, Arthur J., London Jones, Silas G., Angkeey Jones, Thomas F., Wimbledon Lamplugh, Walter, St. Albans Lapthorn, Gertrude E., St. John's Wood Norris, Alfred V., Burton-on-Trent Spence, John W., Peebles Taylor, Winifred C., London Walker, Alex. F., Ashbourne Wokes, Frank, Graesendale Yates, Beatrice, Enniscorthy

Insurance Act Dispensing.

A Weekly Record of events and decisions concerning Chemists' interests in Medical Benefit administration and practice.

Panel Chemist Types.



THE ARISTOCRATIC.

I've talked of it to Duchesses, I've mentioned it to Earls,
And to Bishops—in a quite respectful way;
But the problem is so puzzling that I've shed my raven curls
In attempting to make out this "two a day."

It's so awfully peculiar; for young Smith, who has a

In a dismal little square down Ratcliff way, Has told me that he's doing quite a hundred scripts—or

And my average is a beastly two a day!

Notes.

Medical Research Fund.—Regulations have been issued (Statutory Rules and Orders, 1914, No. 418, 1d.) which put on a substantive basis the provisional regulations made in August last. The regulations relate to the application of moneys made available for the purposes of research by Section 16 (2) of the 1911 Act. The only alterations now made are in respect to the acquirement of property by the Medical Research Committee, and vesting the same in the trustees for the time being.

trustees for the time being.

Sickness among Women,—At the second annual meeting of the Women's Friendly Society of Scotland, held on March 14 at 136 Wellington Street, Glasgow, it was stated that, despite the reports which had been circulated regarding the

at 136 Wellington Street, Glasgow, it was stated that, despite the reports which had been circulated regarding the excessive sickness claims among women, the Society finished the year with a substantial balance to the good, having an estimated margin of over 2,000 weeks' saving in the year, and in the case of one branch the money actually expended in sickness benefit only amounted to 51 per cent. of the Commissioners' estimate.

Health Insurance Chart.—An elaborate chart (40×30 in.) has been published for "Charts, Ltd." by Sir Isaac Pitman. Ltd., 1 Amen Corner (price 1s. net), embodying the chief provisions of the National Insurance Acts, 1911 and 1913. as well as regulations made thereunder. It is divided into eight principal sections (such as legal, financial, or management procedure, disputes, etc.) and thirty-five subdivisions headed Insurance Commissioners. Insurance Committees, Approved Societies, or Insured Persons. Much ingenuity has been exercised in condensing the information and presenting it in chart form. Different types indicate whether the information is derived from the 1911 or 1913 Act, or regulations, and numerous references are given to other parts of the chart on the Acts themselves. Its size indicates the large amount of detail provided, but militates somewhat against its useful employment. against its useful employment.

Prescription Analyses from Manchester.

The following analyses of three batches of 100 prescriptions from pharmacists in different parts of Manchester are of interest, in view of the searching inquiry being conducted in that city as regards the possibility of surcharging some panel doctors:

_	I	Pendleton		gent Road	Tra	Trafford Road	
Value	No.	Cost	No. Cost		No.	Cost	
$\begin{array}{c} s. d. \\ 0 1 \\ 0 2 \\ 0 3 \\ 0 4 \\ 0 5 \\ 0 6 \\ 0 6 \\ 0 6 \\ 0 6 \\ 0 6 \\ 0 6 \\ 0 6 \\ 0 6 \\ 0 0 1 \\ 1 1 $	2 1 14 4 5 9 2 2 4 15 14 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	£ s. d.	1 1 - 3 9 4 10 12 10 3 3 4 4 2 17 4 2 2 1 1 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	£ s. d. 0 0 1 0 0 2	2 1 2 9 8 11 7 11 5 3 12 5 8 5 3 2 2 2 1 1 2	£ s. d 0 0 4 0 0 2½ 0 0 7 0 3 0 0 3 0 0 4 7 0 3 2½ 0 0 7 0 3 0 0 4 7 0 3 2½ 0 0 5 6 0 2 8½ 0 1 9 0 7 6 0 3 4 0 5 8 0 3 9 0 7 6 0 1 8 0 1 9 0 1 2 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 1 2	
Totals	100	3 7 01	100	3 1 21	100	$2\ 15\ 10\frac{1}{2}$	

The averages and costs have also been worked out, with results as follows:

		Total Charge	Total Cest
	Average	for 100.	fer 100.
	Cost.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Trafford Read	$6\frac{1}{2}d$. each	2 15 0	0 17 8
Pendl-ton	8d. ,,	3 6 7	1 9 8
Regent Read	$7\frac{1}{4}d.$,,	3 1 1	1 2 6
o .			
	$7\frac{1}{4}d.$,,	£9 2 8	£3 9 10

Of the accounts 66 per cent. $(6l.\ 2s.)$ has been paid, and, deducting cost $(3l.\ 9s.\ 10d.)$, leaves $2l.\ 12s.\ 2d.$ for profit on 300 prescriptions. Estimating dispensing-fees at an all-round average of $2d.\ (2l.\ 10s.)$ gives a profit on drugs of $2s.\ 2d.$, or $8\frac{1}{2}d.$ per 100 prescriptions.

Reports from Local Centres.

With special reference to the supply of medicines and apptiances. See also Winter Session.

Bolton.—An inquiry is being made as regards excessive prescribing by panel practitioners.

Buroley. The Clerk to the Insurance Committee is to determine the average value of the prescriptions given by each panel doctor, in order to find out if there has been any excessive prescribing.

Cardiff.—The Insurance Committee on April 3 were told by Mr. A. Hagon, chemist, that ehemists had only received 60 per cent. of their accounts, and considered they were being badly treated. After considerable discussion, it was resolved to direct the attention of the Commissioners and of his Majesty's Treasury to the serious deficiency in the Drug Fund in respect of the past medical year, and to urge that the necessary funds be found to pay the chemists the full balances in respect of their accounts. A report for the medical year ended January 11 showed that the estimated number of insured persons in the city is 60,000, and that the panel lists contain the names of seventy-six doctors and fifty-six chemists. Some 179,200 prescriptions had been dispensed at an average cost of 8.16d., or three prescriptions for every insured person in Cardiff.

Cardiganshire.—Payments to chemists amounting to 106l. 16s. 7d. have been passed for the quarter ending January 11.

Graydon.—The Panel Committee has resolved that the Insurance Committee be asked to amend the note in the Tariff re "Aqua" to: "Wherever the term 'Aqua' appears ordinary pure water should be used, unless 'aqua destillata' is especially prescribed."

Hampshire.—At the meeting of the Insurance Committee on April 6, it was stated that the Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Committee had written inquiring whether payment of the ehemists' accounts could be made immediately upon presentation. The Medical Benefit Sub-Committee reported that they had replied inviting the Pharmaceutical Committee to take steps to ensure the whole of the accounts being sent in more promptly. At a later meeting the Sub-Committee resolved to request the Finance Committee to pay 90 per cent. of the chemists' accounts as soon as they had been received for the quarter ending April 12. The Itchen District Committee wrote requesting that their district should be considered as urban. The Medical Benefit Sub-Committee resolved that the requirements of each district shall be considered on its merits, and enumerated the places which should be dispensed for by chemists and which should be dispensed for by doctors. Mr. Chaston asked if a letter on the subject had been received, and, if so, that it should be read. Mr. Gee (Chairman of the Sub-Committee) said a letter he had received from Mr. F. B. Wride, chemist, of Southampton, was a very long one. There was also one from the doctor. Mr. Wride wanted to take in certain parts which had been handed over to the doctor, but the Committee went very carefully into the matter and considered every part on its merits with the map before them. The doctor wrote that it was not worth while for him to dispense for a few. If people were written off his list he would not dispense for any, and therefore he would not be in a position to give medicines to patients in urgent cases. He (Mr. Gee) was of a different opinion on that matter, but the whole thing had been thrashed out. The Committee's arrangements were adopted. The Aldershot chemists wrote asking the Committee to pay for circular cards printed by them giving particulars of chemists' hours under an arrangement by which one chemist is on duty on Wednesdays and Sundays (C. & D., February 28, p. 75), but the Co

Huntingdonshire.—Payment has been passed of chemists' accounts amounting to 114l. 12s. 1d. for the quarter ended January 11.

London (North).—The monthly meeting of the North London Pharmacists' Association was devoted to Insurance matters. Mr. Arthur II. Jenkin spoke about affairs in London, showing how difficulties had arisen, explaining that it was not the fault of the Insurance Committee alone, but that a considerable number of chemists within the county had failed to send in their accounts for last year, and there was cause for the urgent letter sent out a few days previously on the subject. Mr. Hugo Wolff spoke from the Middlesex point of view, and gave some further information on matters in London, also speaking on the Fabian report and the lessons to be deduced from the investigation. Much criticism followed on the general principles applied by the Insurance Committees, and not a little asperity was shown. The general feeling of the meeting was crystallised into resolutions to be forwarded to the Insurance and the Pharmaceutical Committees. They were: (1) That 1913 accounts should be paid forthwith. (2) That 90 per cent. should be paid on the first three months of the current year and 100 per cent. on all succeeding months, accounts to be settled within fourteen days of rendering. (3) That dilatory chemists should be reported to the Pharmaceutical Committees to deal with. (4) That a well-defined list should be compiled by the Insurance Committee as to what can and what cannot be supplied, so as to obviate disallowances in future. (5) That in London a reversion to the old prescription-forms slightly enlarged be made, and the present butter-paper be discontinued, as it is impossible to say that the chemist is getting a duplicate at all. (6) That free gifts offered by chemists to induce insured persons to bring prescriptions to them are not consistent with the dignity of the craft. (7) That a ruling as to what "bandage" neans would be helpful, so as to give uniformity in supply. The discussion continued for a long time. It disclosed several anomalies, and the general feeling of the meeting was that pharmacists are too quiet and s

Middleex.—The Middlesex Insurance Committee on April 6 decided, until the Joint Committee of the Panel and Pharmaceutical Committees appointed to cheek prescriptions has reported, to pay chemists' accounts monthly. Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, M.P., the Chairman, in introducing the proposal, remarked that it would not be fair to keep chemists waiting for their money until the Joint Committee had issued a report, as that might not be ready for a few months.

Southend-on-Sea.—It is expected that the Insurance Committee for this new county borough will be formed in time to commence its duties at the commencement of the next quarter on July 12.

Southport.—The Insurance Committee on March 31 had presented to them a report containing the individual amounts paid to twenty chemists on the panel, but not those of the panel doctors. This gave rise to questions why there should be differentiation, and a motion that the medical payments be also submitted in detail was carried. The details of doctors' accounts were then read. The accounts passed included the following: Pharmaceutical Committee (checking accounts), 2l. 9s. 6d. Chemists' accounts for prescriptions—H. Barton, 7l. 12s. 6d.; Thompson & Capper, Ltd., 4l. 5s. 3d.; C. H. Chester, 3l. 3s. 6d.; Jas. Righton, 8l. 4s. 1d.; J. B. Foggitt, 1l. 19s. 9d.; R. H. West, 1l. 8s. 9d.; J. Joye, 3l. 17s. 5d.; G. H. Moorhouse, 6l. 2s. 4d.; W. Blackbourn, 8l. 3s. 6d.; Geo. Crook, 1l. 9s. 6d.; Frank Battersby, 19l. 10s. 3d.; J. R. Cave, 19l. 3s. 7d.; S. Ratcliffe, 17s.; W. H. Kendrew, 11l. 5s. 7d.; A. H. Briggs, 19s. 9d.; Charles Hare, 15l. 3s. 8d.; S. Rollin, 4l. 0s. 2d.; A. H. Messenger, 7l. 16s. 6d.; Boots, Ltd., 3l. 3s. 1d.; G.P.R. Store, 2l. 4s. 7d.

Staffordshire.—It was reported at the meeting of the Southport.—The Insurance Committee on March 31 had

Staffordshire. -It was reported at the meeting of the Insurance Committee on April 4 that chemists' accounts during the past medical year amounted to 9,285*l*. The balance due for the third quarter of the year was 319*l*. Doctors had been paid 2,281*l*. as capitation-fees for dispensing in the rural areas. On the Drug Fund and Drug Suspense Fund there was a balance of 6,276*l*.

Stockport.—The Insurance Committee on April 1 decided to accede to a request transmitted by the Hon. Secretary of the local Pharmacists' Association and to pay chemists

monthly in future.

Surrey.—The last cheques sent in payment of chemists' accounts included the outstanding balances for several months of 1913. It is thus evident that considerable acceleration has been made at Bloomsbury as regards prescription

West Bromwich.—The Clerk to the Insurance Committee met the Pharmaceutical Committee on March 31 to confer on the supply of emergency dressings (C. & D., February 28, p. 78). As a result the Tariff rates were quoted for lints and wools, as these are already priced very low, and bandages in quantities of not less than 1 doz. at 25 per cent. off Tariff at Tariff rates. The Pharmaceutical Committee requested that emergency dressings be paid for monthly in full and apart from the quarterly contract accounts. tract accounts

tract accounts.

Yorkshire.—A meeting of the East Riding Pharmaceutical Committee was held at Beverley on April 2. Present: Messrs. Brown, Mainprize, Stanser, Morrow, and Hawkins (Secretary). It was suggested that in the next issue of prescription-forms wording to the effect that the prescription "night be taken to any chemist on the panel" should be printed on the back. The statement of the chemists' accounts for the past year was examined and passed as correct. The provisional estimate of expenses of the Panel Committee was presented and approved, provided that it did not exceed the total amount produced by ½d. per insured person. per insured person.

NEW BOOKS.

Any book cublished in the United Kingdom can be supplied to our subscribers at the price quoted. Orders, with remittance, should be sent to the Publisher, 42 Cannon Street, Lordon, E.C.

Hardy, G. L. The Law and Practice of Bankruptcy. 7\(\frac{1}{4}\times 4\frac{3}{4}\). Pp. 272. 2s. 6d. (Wilson, 54 Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.) [A convenient guide to the law and practice of bankruptcy, including the changes in the law which came into force on April 1. The rules required to be made under the Bankruptcy Act, 1913, are given in the Appendix. The complexities of the law of bankruptcy and deeds of arrangement are simplified in this handy book.]

The Medical Annual: A Vear-hack at Treatment and

ment are simplified in this handy book.]

The Medical Annual: A Year-book of Treatment and Practitioners' Index, 1914. Thirty-second year. 8½×5. 8s. 6d. net. (John Wright & Sons, Ltd.) [Exclusive of an exhaustive index, this volume contains 800 pages and numerous plates. It begins with the index, then comes "The Dictionary of Materia Medica and Therapeutics," with a review of therapeutic progress in 1913 by Dr. F. J. Charteris, followed by Radioactivity and Electro-therapeutics by Mr.

C. T. Holland, these constituting Part I. (p. 1 to p. 76). The second part is "The Dictionary of Treatment" (p. 77 to p. 669), in which medical and surgical progress during 1915 is treated by many contributors, British and foreign, the text being richly illustrated with engravings and coloured plates. This part virtually comprises the "Annual" so far as the practitioner is concerned, and it "Annual," so far as the practitioner is concerned, and it reflects faithfully and quickly the most important parts of the new treatment of human ills recorded last year in all countries. Part III. of the "Annual" (p. 670 to p. 800) is Miscellaneous, and includes legal and public health matters (legal decisions under the Salc of Food and Drugs Acts are given), besides new medicines and appliances, new books, directories, and other matters of a trade nature. The "Medical Annual" well maintains its reputation in this thirty-second volume; although a hundred pages larger than the 1913 volume, the abstracts are as pithy as ever, and the increase in size is due to more information being given. given.]

Organic Compounds of Arsenic and Antimony.

THE evening meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain held at 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., on April 7, attracted only a moderate attendance, which included several members of the Council and most of the English Board of Examiners. Mr. Edmund White (President), in introducing Professor G. T. Morgan, said he had worked on the subject for the evening, and the company would listen to the words of a master. Professor company would listen to the words of a master. Morgan divided his address into three historical phases. The first began with the discovery of Cadet's fuming arsenical liquid in 1760 by distilling a mixture of arsenic and potassium acetate. Bunsen (1837-1843) showed this possessed two constituents, cacodyl oxide and cacodyl, his investigations being of special interest, as Bunsen's "arsine" was the first compound radicle. The halogen derivatives and oxidation-products of cacodyl were enumerated, the latter including cacodylic acid, which Bunsen found was not toxic, although it contained 54 per cent. of soluble arsenie. The sodium salt is still employed in medicine. Frankland and Kolbe settled the constitution of cacodyl as $(CH_3)_2$: As-As: $(CH_3)_2$, the arsenium being trivalent; while in cacodylic acid, $(CH_3)_2$ AsO.OH, it is quinquevalent. The lecturer drew attention to the fact that the change in toxicity turns upon the change in tension of the trivalence. valency. Consideration of the triethyl and trimethyl arsines led to tetramethyl arsonium hydroxide and other organo-metallo-hydroxides of antimony, lead, mercury, etc. In these the valency of the radicle is reduced to unity, and in combination with hydroxyl behaves as a caustic alkali. Thus it is possible to synthetise bulky atomic radicles of either aliphatic or aromatic series to simulate the alkali metals. Tests were then made with sodium arsenate and sodium arsenite and various organic compounds of arsenie (atoxyl, acetyl atoxyl, dimethyl atoxyl, sodium diiodo-methyl arsonic acid, and tetra-iodocacodylic acid) to show that the latter gave different reactions to substances containing inorganic arsenic. reagents used were mercurous nitrate, mercuric chloride, and silver nitrate. This section dealing with aliphatic compounds of arsenic was closed by reference to new cacodyl (monomethyl arsonic acid) and di-iodomethyl arsonic acid and tetra-icdocacodylic acid, whose sodium salts are powerful germicides. The two latter are made by oxidising with cold nitric acid the body CHI2AsI2, produced by the interaction of amorphous arsenic and iodoform.

The second phase was characterised by the discovery of antimonial and arsenical compounds containing aromatic groups. These attracted little attention at the time, but are now seen to be of first-rate importance. Bechamp in 1863, by heating aniline arsenate at 290°-300°, obtained a colourless compound which he took to be the anilide of arsenic acid. He described the sodium, potassium, barium, and silver salts, the first-named being introduced into therapeutics in 1892 as atoxyl. A digression was made here to show how easy it is to introduce mercury quantitatively into the aromatic nucleus, the experiment being with mercury acetate in methyl-alcohol solution and m-toluidine, the action being complete in about a minute. The series of arsenical compounds made by Michaelis from mercury diaryls and arsenic trichloride followed. Mention was made of the adaptation of Fittig's synthesis of hydrocarbons, using benzyl chloride, arsenic trichloride, and sodium as type, to obtain tertiary products. From these secondary and primary aromatic derivatives of arsenic are obtainable. The reduction-products of amino-arseno benzene show marked toxic action and contain tervalent arsenic. With antimonial aryl compounds there is a strong tendency to exalted valency—e.g., triphenyl stibinechloride (C_6H_5)₄SbCl₂.

The third period was inaugurated in 1907 by Ehrlich and Bertheim's discovery of the true conperiod was inaugurated in 1907 by stitution of atoxyl as the sodium salt of p-amino-phenylarsonic acid (NH₂C₆H₄AsO(OH)ONa). One of the three criteria of its constitution, diazotability, was demonstrated. Atoxyl contains quinquevalent arsenic, while recent research aims at producing the tervalent condition. Acetylatoxyl (arsacetin), the tolyl and benzene-sulphonyl analogues (orsudan and heptine) were also introduced into medicine. Benda's discovery that para-nitraniline condensed with arsenic to m-nitro-phenyl arsonic acid led to the synthesis of the ortho- and meta-isomerides of atoxyl, but the para compound is most efficacious and easiest to make. Ehrlich's investigations were briefly traced through the sodium salt of phenylglycine arsenic acid to arseno-phenyl glycine ("418"), to di-hydroxy-diamino-arseno benzene ("606," or salvarsan). The classic mode was given of preparation of the latter from atoxyl (p-amino-phenylarsonic acid), by diazotising, nitrating, and then reducing with caustic soda, sodium hydrosulphite, and magnesium chloride, when condensation of two arsonic groups occurs. By nitrating oxalyl atoxyl the diazotisation can be left out. A third process consisted in diazotising p-chlor-aniline in sodium-arsenate solution, when arsenic group attaches itself in para position, the chlorine radicle is replaced by hydroxyl, and the usual condensation gives salvarsan. As salvarsan solutions require neutralisation, further research led to the discovery of the neutral formaldehyde sodium sulphonate—neo-salvarsan

 $(NH_2C_6H_3OHAs = AsOHC_6H_3NHCH_2SO_2Na).$ Neo-salvarsan in keeping turns deeper orange by oxidation, while salvarsan becomes paler yellow. Both must be kept hermetically sealed until required for use, or they become decomposed and more toxic. Professor Morgan said finality was not yet reached. He noted particularly that the double salts of salvarsan and the chlorides of aluminium, silver, gold, and platinum are more stable in solution and possess a higher bactericidal power than salvarsan itself. Another line of research is the primary aromatic arsines which are very reactive. These also condense with organic chlorides such as phenyl stibine chlorides, and thus introduce arsenic and antimony into the same organic compound. Even selenium had been introduced into the atoxyl molecule.

Before proceeding to the organo-antimonial compounds proper, mention was made of the use in medicine of salts of antimonyl tartaric acid and by Plimmer in sleeping sickness of ammonium-potassium-antimonyl-tartrate (antiluetin). The great advance in the preparation of organic antimony compounds was from two causes. By application of the Grignard reaction the lecturer and Miss Micklethwaite had prepared triphenyl stibine, from which primary and secondary aromatic compounds were made. The antimony analogues of atoxyl, acetyl atoxyl, and salvarsan had been prepared. By introduction of antimony through the diazo-reaction remarkable complexes with double attachment of antimony to the aromatic radicle had been produced. These had great activity, and had been patented. Professor Morgan thanked Professor Paul Ehrlich, Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Dr. Pyman, Dr. W. H Martindale, Chemische Fabrik von Heyden, and others for loan of specimens.

During his lecture Professor Morgan alluded on several occasions to apparently barren researches becoming useful, and in conclusion he gave Ehrlich's idea of the sleeping beauty slumbering in a corner of Beilstein being awakened and the fairy gifts of synthetic chemistry being bestowed upon mankind.

WINTER SESSION

of Meetings of Trade Associations.

Others are reported under "Insurance Act Dispensing" when the subjects pertain chiefly to that Section.

Blackpool.—At the last meeting of the Blackpool and Fylde Pharmaceutical Association, Mr. J. W. Huddart presiding, the question of the supply of drugs to the Blackpool Ilospital was again considered (see C. & D., March 14, p. 119), and the following resolution was unanimously agreed to:

to:

"That this Association considers that the Board of Management of the Victoria Hospital is in urgent aced of reconstruction on a more democratic basis, and places its claim on record for the appointment of one representative on the Board. In view of the fact that the sum of money expended on drugs, dressings, and surgical appliances amounts to several hundreds of pounds per annum, this Association considers that the presence of a chemist on the Board would be a distinct advantage, not only to the public but also to the Board. His expert knowledge would be found of great value, inasmuch as the tendering for the supply of druge, dressings, and surgical appliances would be dealt with a fair and equitable manner, thus caving the institution a considerable sum per annum, and ensuring also that all such articles complied with the highest standard of purity and quality."

Instructions were given for a copy of this resolution to be communicated to the Board of Management.

Cambridge.—A meeting of the Cambridge Pharmaceutical Association was held at 18 St. Andrew Street on April 3. Mr. J. Evans (President) occupied the chair, and fourteen other members were present. Mr. Alderman A. S. Campkin, J.P.. gave an address on the Pharmaceutical Parliamentary Fund, and it was decided to issue a circular to the members calling attention to the Fund. The President reported as to the Pharmaceutical Society's organisation scheme; and Mr. E. S. Peck, as Chairman of the Pharmaceutical Committee, stated that he intended applying for a grant of 45t. towards their administration expenses. The Pharmaceutical Committee had undertaken the work of checking the prescriptions. Further business was the formation of a committee for a summer outing and the arrangement of a prize scheme for junior competition.—The Juniors met at Mr. Peck's pharmacy on April 1, and listened to a lecture by Mr. E. S. Peck on B.P. estimations.

Crediton.—We recently reported that an illustrated lecture had been given on March 5 to members of the Crediton branch of the British Red Cross Society on "What to do in Cases of Poisoning," by Mr. A. Nutter Smith. Ph.C., works manager of Messrs. Ernest Jackson & Co., manufacturing chemists. Crediton. An additional lecture was given to more advanced students on March 27, dealing with The Romance of Poisons and their specific action on the system in therapeutic as well as in toxic doses. Among the exhibits was a Chinese opium-pipe and microscopic specimens appropriate to the lecture.

priate to the lecture.

Dewsbury.—A meeting of the Dewsbury Pharmacists' Association was held on April 6 at the Church House, Dewsbury, the President (Mr. G. N. Gutteridge, Dewsbury) occupying the chair. There were also present nine members and Mr. R. Day (Secretary). It was resolved to support the Pharmaceutical Parliamentary Fund. Mr. Barker undertook to canvass the Heckmondwike, Liversedge, and Cleckheaton members upon the matter, Mr. Blakeley the Birstall members, Mr. Broadhead the Batley chemists, and the President the Dewsbury members. and it was decided to ask Mr. Pickard to canvass the Ossett and Mr. Jones the Morley members. The Secretary presented the annual report, which was adopted. Mr. Gutteridge was then reelected President, Messrs. Blakeley and Pickard Vice-Presidents, Mr. Heughan Treasurer, and Mr. R. J. H. Day Hon. Secretary.

Great Yarmouth.—The annual meeting of the Great Yarmouth Pharmaceutical Association was held on April 2, Mr. A. E. Riehmond in the chair. There were also present seven members. Two guineas was voted the Pharmaceutical Parliamentary Fund. It was agreed to continue affiliation with the Traders' Association. The Secretary read the annual report and presented the balance-sheet; these were adopted. A vote of thanks was given to the retiring officers. The officers were re-elected as follows: President, A. E. Riehmond: Secretary, J. Shearman: Committee, Messrs. Poll, Hill, and Goddard; Auditor, H. Palmer; Insurance Committee, Messrs. Richmond, Hill, Palmer and Shearman: Delegate to Traders' Association, Mr. F. Whitfield

Grimsby.—The annual meeting of the Grimsby Pharmacists' Association was held on April 2. The President (Mr. F. A. Hawdon) was in the chair, and there were also present twelve members and Mr. C. H. Ashton (Hon. Secre-

tary). The annual report claimed that at no time during the existence of the Association had more good work been done than in the past year. This report and the balance-sheet were passed. The following officers were elected: President, Mr. T. D. Sneath; Vice-President, Mr. C. Dewing; Treasurer, Mr. R. C. Johnson; Auditors, Messrs. Dewing and Robinson; Council, Messrs. Colley, Mitchell, Robinson, Humphrey, and Hawdon; Secretary, Mr. C. H. Ashton. The retiring officers received a vote of thanks for their services during the past year. their services during the past year.

Hattlepools. The annual meeting of the Hartlepools and District Pharmacists' Association was held at the Grand Hotel, West Hartlepool, on Thursday, March 26. Alderman T. Clarkson presided. Messrs. Cordiner, Barker, Ferry, Gibson, Gamlen, Levic, Leithcad, Pattison, Robinson, Theutter Venne and Timpie (Screet, Albert Venne). Thornton, Vernon, and Timmins (Secretary) were also present. The Secretary reported on the business of the pharmaceutical Committee at the last meeting, at which Mr. A. H. M. Purse (Sunderland), the auditor appointed by the Insurance Committee, was present and explained various matters in reference to pricing of prescriptions and the arrangements which had been entered into. The Secrethe arrangements which had been entered into. The Secretary also read his annual report, which showed a membership of twenty, described the meetings which had been held, the work done, and concluded by full reference to Insurance dispensing. The amount available in the borough for dispensing, at 2s. per insured person, is 2,200*t*,, and the twenty shops on the panel had dispensed during the year 66,500 prescriptions, an average per firm of 3,690 and an average per shop of 3,34£. The report was cordially received. rcceived.

Liverpool.—Mr. H. Humphreys Jones presided over a good attendance at the meeting of the Liverpool Chemists' Association at the Royal Institution on April 10. Mr. L. Moreton Parry conveyed a message from Mr. Edmund White (President of the Pharmaceutical Society) expressing his deep appreciation for the Pharmaceutical Society) expressing his deep appreciation for the princely welcome recently extended to him by the Liverpool chemists. Mr. W. P. Evans also delivered a message from the Lord Mayor of Liverpool, who said that the function was the pleasantest banquet he had attended during his period of office. Mr. Parkin S. Booth, accountant to the Association of Manufacturing Chemists, then addressed the meeting on Chemists' Business Organisation. Accounts, and Income-tax Returns. Mr. Booth said it is of the greatest importance, whether the business be large tion. Accounts, and Income-tax Incturns. Mr. Booth said it is of the greatest importance, whether the business be large or small, to open an account with a bank, as it gives stability to dealings. Again, with a progressive business it may be convenient to arrange an overdraft—not by any meens, as some think, a source of weakness, but often of real practical benefit. A record (including date of receipt; from whom received; nature, quality, and condition; and by whom received; hould be made of goods as they come into the preceived should be made of goods as they come into the prereceived; nature, quality, and condition; and by whom received) should be made of goods as they come into the premises. The "stock" should be kept separately from the saleable stock, and records kept of transfer of goods from the former to the latter. A reminder was given that an article is dear at any price if it is not readily saleable. In taking over a business, the amount expended must be recorded in the ledger to the debit side: for example, stock-intrade, 700/.: fittings and fixtures, 50l.; goodwill, 250l. trade, 7001.; fittings and fixtures, 501.; goodwill, 2507. A corresponding entry on the credit side is the sum of 1,0007 in the chemist's own name to balance the books, as the business owes him money. The same principles apply in opening a new pharmacy, the records being more detailed. The suggested rulings for the "cash-book" were:

Receipt	s	Payments
Date Particulars Lether Fol. Discount Letter A c.	Cash Sales Bank Total	Particulars Ledger Fel, Receipt No. Discount Ledger A cs. Cash Purchases Bank

It was explained that the amounts shown in the discount It was explained that the amounts shown in the discount column on the debit side, being in the nature of an allowance, and not actual cash received, no notice is taken of it in making up the totals. Cash sales are separated to show how much is being done, while the "bank" column can be left out if the transactions are not numerous enough. On examining the credit side it will be seen that the balance will be represented by the cash in hand, and forms a test will be represented by the cash in hand, and forms a test of the accuracy of entries. The usual practice is to continue the totals to the end of the month, then inserting the balance and carrying it forward to the next menth. By this means the figures for each month are easily compared. The "Voucher" column is useful for future reference, each receipt being numbered and noted in this column. The rulings were also shown for a "Credits Sales Journal"—viz.: Date, names and particulars; ledger folio; patents; fancy goods; toilet requisites; and total. The rulings for the "Credits Purchase Journal" are the same, with the addition of "number of invoice" and "drugs" in place of "patents." The invoices should be numbered and the trade discount deducted before entry. It was also suggested that prescription-record book should have two extra columns for "Insurance Committee" and "Customers' Accounts." Finally, it is absolutely necessary to take stock to ascertain the result of the year's trading. In making income-tax returns under Schedule D, what is required is an account showing the total receipts from the business, less all legitimate business expenses, but not any amount drawn as salary for self or for personal use. Bad debts, repairs to premises, rent of premises (or a proportion if dwelling-house is included) are allowed, in addition to proper abatement and allowances for children and insurance. The address was much appreciated. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded "Voucher" column is useful for future reference, each reallowances for children and insurance. The address was much appreciated. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Booth. During the discussion Mr. W. P. Evans said wholesale firms know something of how chemists kept their accounts, and he ventured to say that all businesses would realise a higher price when sold if purchasers could only have access to every particular as to the state of the tension. business.

National Federation of Ophthalmic Opticians. A meeting was held at Manchester on March 24 for the purpose of reorganising the Federation. Mr. R. Chalmers (Sunderland) was in the chair, and was well supported by members. The basis of reconstruction, which was agreed to after discussion, is as follows:

The title be changed to that of the National Association

All sight-testing opticians be eligible for membership. All members of the Federation be eligible for membership without re-election.

Every optician desirous of joining must be proposed by

Every optician desirous of joining must be proposed by an existing member.

All members be permitted the use of the crest.

All members shall sign an agreement that they will not use the initials of the Association, but may, if they so desire, state their membership in print.

All members agree to a code of ethics to be agreed upon.

All members shall have the advantage of a reduced rate of insurance.

of insurance.

Free legal advice be given to all members. A Parliamentary fund be established. An employment bureau be formed. A benevolent fund be established.

A list of experts be compiled to give advice and information on all optical matters.

All members shall be supplied with "The Optician" free eharge.

The annual subscription shall be 10s. 6d., payable in

advance.

The funds of the Association be vested in the Council.

Mr. J. C. Kidd and Mr. H. Kemp objected to some of the proposals, and Mr. Alf. Hershberg deplored the lack of interest in the matter shown by the various affiliated Optical Societies. The following provisional Council was elected; Mr. R. Chalmers, F.I.O., President; Mr. J. C. Kidd, F.I.O., Vice-President; Mr. R. E. Heppell, F.I.O. (Gateshead), Treasurer; Mr. Alf. Hershberg, F.I.O. (Manchester), Hon. Secretary; Mr. L. Moreton Parry (Liverpool); Mr. W. J. S. Green (Birmingham); Mr. H. Fowler (Bradford); and Mr. A. Wood, F.I.O. (West Hartlepool). Votes of thanks terminated the proceedings. minated the proceedings.

Newcastle-on-Tyne.—A meeting of the Newcastle-on-Tyne Pharmacists' Association, presided over by Mr. Jas. Gibson, was held in the Hótel Métropole, Clayton Street West, Newcastle-on-Tyne, on April 1. There was a good attendance. Two new members were elected. The Secretary mentioned he had received a letter from Mr. T. H. Fleming, who had been nominated at the Council-meeting to act as President next year, pointing out that he could not see his way clear to accept the position, but he fully appreciated the honour offered. It was then proposed by Mr. W. Buckley, and seconded by Mr. T. M. Clague, that Mr. Noble be invited to fill the chair. Mr. Noble accepted, and thanked the meeting for the honour paid to him. A discussion took place regarding the Pharmaceutical Society's organisation scheme, but without definite result. Mr. Crake mentioned that he had been in correspondence with the agents in London for Colgate's preparations regarding the selling of the goods by a trader at considerably below the fixed minimum retail price. He thought the Association should take the matter up, and it was decided that a letter be sent by the Secretary to the agents, asking them to take steps to stop this extreme e:tting. Newcastle-on-Tyne. - A meeting of the Newcastle-onsteps to stop this extreme entting.

Norwich.-The quarterly meeting of the Norwich Pharmaceutical Association was held at the Castle Hotel on April 1, the President (Mr. Percy Robinson) in the chair. There was a good attendance. Reference was made to the loss the Association had sustained by the death of Mr. H. A. King. Mr. R. M. Ling (Cromer) raised the question of the time of meeting, and the Secretary was instructed to send postcards to every county pharmacist inviting suggestions as to the most suitable day and time for the meetings. The Secretary reported that April 23 has been fixed for the district meeting, and the annual dinner will be held on the same evening. The claims of the Pharmaceutical Par-liamentary Fund were brought forward, and it was decided liamentary Fund were brought forward, and it was decided to ask each member for a minimum subscription of 5s. The woes of the retailer on the question of cutting were fully aired in discussing price-protection. Big men grumbled at the profits given, and the little men grumbled at the 5t. parcels. Members wondered what use could be made of the Association to improve matters. Some men counselled a "boycott" of profitless articles. Finally the committee was authorised to tabulate some of the more popular profitless patents and arrange a local scheme for protecting them at a price showing a profit at least equal to P.A.T.A. them at a price showing a profit at least equal to P.A.T.A.

West Ham.—A meeting of the West Ham Association of Pharmacists was held at the Earlham Hall, Forest Gate, London, E., on April 2, Mr. E. Miller (President) in the chair. The chief business before the meeting was the the chair. The chief business before the meeting was the alteration in the rules and reconstitution of the Association. The title was changed to "The West Ham, East Ham, and Metropolitan Essex Association of Pharmacists." Rule 9 gave rise to much discussion. The President suggested that the constitution of the committee should be four members representing West Ham, two for East Ham, three for Metropolitan Essex, and one for bodies corporate. This was acrosed. Publ. 10 was added as pointan assex, and one for bodies corporate. This was agreed. Rule 10 was deleted, and in its place was added: "That the Local Pharmaceutical Associations shall conform in principle to the requirements and procedure for national pharmaceutical organisation." It was also agreed that one member from each area should retire annually, and not be eligible for re-election for one year. The Hon. and not be eligible for re-election for one year. The Hon. Secretary was appointed to receive members' subscriptions to the Pharmaceutical Parliamentary Fund.

Yorkshire.—After the meeting of the East Riding Pharmaceutical Committee on April 2 (see p. 53), the members agreed to recommend that an East Riding Pharmaceutical Association should be started in conformity with the Pharmaceutical Society's organisation scheme, the two present Associations, Buckroso and Holderness-with-Howden, to be Associations, Buckroso and Holderness-with-Howden, to be regarded as District Associations. The Executive Committee will consist of the members of the Pharmaceutical Committee with any addition desirable, and membership will be open to all pharmacists in business on their own account and representative pharmacists from companies. It was also agreed that panel chemists outside the Riding be invited to join. A meeting to inaugurate the Association and confirm the action of the committee will be held at Driffield on April 23, if possible.

PERSONALITIES.

Authenticated information for this section will be received by the Editor, and published, if not in the nature of advertisement.

MR. H. J. FOSTER (Indo-Burma Co., Ltd.) has returned to London from a trip in India and Ceylon,

MR. A. N. McMillan, formerly of Cargills, Ltd., Colombo, Ceylon, has passed in anatomy and physiology for the diplomas M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P. London.

Dr. Zornig, Stipendiat of the Fondation Flückiger, Munich, was in London last week, and inspected the drug-warehouses along with Professor H. G. Greenish.

MR. CHARLES W. WHITE has improved in health since he went back to India. He will avoid the hottest season and return home soon for his usual summer holiday.

Mr. Frank H. Palmer, pharmacist, has been appointed senior dispenser at the Hull Royal Infirmary to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. F. Wilson, chemist and druggist, after twenty-six years' service.

Mrs. Martha de Putron, widow of a traveller who was well known to chemists, is seeking election as a pensioner of the Commercial Travellers' Association. Those who are able to influence votes in her favour should

FESTIVITIES.

Smoking-concert.

THE second annual Bohemian concert in connection with the "P. D." Cricket and Swimming Clubs was held on March 26 in the Pillar Hall, Victoria Station, London, S.W. Mr. F. M. Fisk, who was to have occupied the chair, was unable In the Pillar Hall, Victoria Station, London, S.W. Mr. F. M. Fisk, who was to have occupied the chair, was unable to be present through illness, and his place was taken by Mr. E. R. H. Clark (Vice-President of the Clubs). A telegram was read from Mr. Fisk wishing the concert every success, and a reply of thanks was sent to Mr. Fisk, wishing him a speedy recovery. The huge hall was packed from end to end (there were nearly five hundred present), the ladies almost equalling the men in number. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Fisk, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Lowman, Mr. Thos. Maben, Mr. and Mrs. O. H. von Holtorp, Mrs. E. R. H. Clark, and Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Brown. A splendid programme of twenty-six items was gone through to the great enjoyment of the audience, encores being demanded from time to time. A vote of thanks to the Chairman was proposed by Mr. W. D. Astill, to which Mr. Clark briefly replied. This was followed by the Club war-cry, which the C. & D. man is unable to reduce to writing. It was a very enjoyable evening.

Dinners.

The annual meeting of the Grimsby Pharmacists' Association was held on March 26 at the Oberon Hotel. Mr. J. A. Hawdon (President) was in the chair, and there was a good attendance. After dinner and the loyal toast, Mr. C. H. Ashton proposed the toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society." He said the supply of qualified men is less than the demand. Something ought to be done to induce boys to become apprentices to chemists. Mr. F. Pilkington Sargeant, who responded, referred to "the obnoxoius discounting clauso" in the panel chemists' agreements under the National Insurance Act. It must apprea heavilg to give fair minded men. ance Act. It must appear, he said, to every fair-minded man ance Act. It must appear, he said, to every fair-minded man as a scandalous position that chemists in some areas would only be paid 80 per cent. of their accounts. He was very glad to hear, however, that in Grimsby and neighbourhood there is no such trouble. There is a danger in connection with the prescriptions of proprietary articles. The medical practitioner, imbued with his own work, could not be expected to be a modern business man, and is perhaps a could be a modern business man, and is perhaps the series reverseded than chamists are by the pected to be a modern business man, and is perhaps a little more easily persuaded than chemists are by the insidious arguments of travellers to use things that he otherwise would not do, particularly now that he merely has to prescribe. The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society has considered the apprenticeship question, and has decided to make Latin one of the optional subjects, and that had had a good effect. A Bill had been drafted to regulate the use of apprentices and unquilified excitants but what the use of apprentices and unqualified assistants, but what chance it had of passing into law they knew as well as he did. Councillor J. Forrester, who proposed the health of "The Rich Doctors on behalf of the poor chemists," remarked upon the harmony which existed between prescribers and dispensers, and commended the spirit of fairness with which the medical profession had met controversial points. Dr. Grierson, who replied that he thought all the myths about the doctors' riches under the Insurance Act had been disposed of, mentioned that under the Act there is no new disposed of, mentioned that under the Act there is no new power of testing the quality of prescriptions. That power rests, as it always has done, with the food and drugs inspectors. "The Grimsby Pharmacists' Association" was given by Mr. Hancock, and responded to by the President. Mr. II. W. Colley proposed "The Town and Trado of Grimsby," the Mayor (Alderman J. H. Tate) replying. Mr. T. D. Sneath submitted the toast of "The Visitors," to which Councillor W. J. Womersley replied.

THE annual dinner of the Chemists' Assistants' Association, THE annual dinner of the Chemists' Assistants' Association, which was held at the Holborn Restaurant, London, W.C., on April 2, fully maintained the reputation of this dinner as one of the most popular functions of the winter session. Mr. F. W. Crossley-Holland, F.C.S. (President of the Association), was in the chair, wearing the new presidential badge for the first time, and the vice-chairs were filled by Messrs. A. Shillcock, H. Hickey, C. S. Presant, C. W. Martin, W. Roberts, A. B. Arrowsmith, A. H. Solomon, A. J. Rickford, and Dash. Among those supporting the President were Sir Richard Winfrey, the Rey. Arthur Martin, W. Roberts, A. R. Arrowsmith, A. H. Solomon, A. J. Rickford, and Dash. Among those supporting the President were Sir Richard Winfrey, the Rev. Arthur Wilde, the Rev. M. Holland, Mr. E. T. Neathercoat, Mr. Jas. Grier, M.Sc., Mr. R. R. Bennett, Mr. Alan Francis, Mr. F. W. Ashton. Mr. A. Proctor Atkinson, Mr. C. Brooks, Mr. E. H. Brittain, Mr. R. H. Brittain, Mr. W. Browne, Mr. C. W. Brumwell, Mr. F. J. Cakebread, Mr. Lionel Cooper, Mr. G. L. Cooper, Mr. J. Bullen Cooper, Mr. S. H. Carr, Mr. F. Curry, Mr. R. D. Dixon, Mr. C. E. Evans, Mr. II. B. Everson, Mr. Bonser Hayward, Mr. W. Hart, Mr. T. G. Heighington, Mr. F. A. Hocking, Mr. A. E. Holden, Mr. J. W. Royle, Mr. S. Jamieson, Mr. H. J. Kluge, Mr. J. Keall, Mr. T. E. Lescher, Mr. R. E. Lownsbrough, Mr. A. Latreille, Mr. J. Langford Moore, Mr. C. E. MaeMillan, Mr. J. D. Marshall, Mr. S. J. Massey, Mr. C. Parnacott, Mr. H. Raithby Proctor, Mr. A. J. Rickford, Mr. H. F. Smith, Mr. Storey, B.Sc., Mr. W. P. Styles, Mr. T. W. Theakston, Mr. G. A. Tocher, Mr. Percy Trick, Mr. R. W. Warrick, Mr. T. R. Williams, and Mr. W. Wigginton. There were also representatives of wholesale houses other than those included above. After dinner and the loval toast. Mr. W. Roberts proposed the dinner and the loyal toast. Mr. W. Roberts proposed the toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society." His speech was pleasantly eloquent, and, referring to the Assistants to Chemists and Druggists (Qualification) Bill, he called attended to the content of the Chemists and Druggists (Qualification) Bill, he called attended to the content of t tion to the fact that there was nothing in the Bill to indi-eate the difference between a qualified assistant under the Pharmacy Act and one who would hold the new qualification contemplated under the Bill. If this were not rectified, harm would be inflicted on qualified pharmacists who are not in business for themselves. Mr. Neathercoat, in replying, said he accepted the criticism of Mr. Roberts in the kindly and eonstructive spirit in which it was given, and, continuing the metaphor used by Mr. Roberts, he said he believed tho good ship Pharmacy is already in port, but that it had still to reach the smoother water at the other end of the harbour. Assistants would do well to read the Assistants to Chemists and Druggists (Qualification) Bill, Assistants to Chemists and Druggists (Qualification) Bill, published that day. It was not the time, he said, to enter into a controversial or explanatory statement as to what the Bill means, but the Association could rest assured that the Pharmaceutical Council had every intention of safeguarding now and in future the interests of registered pharmacists. Mr. E. Thompson gave the toast of "The Medical Profession," reprinciples that the substime salicity and the substime salicity. Profession," mentioning that the relations between medical men and pharmacists have improved very much during the last few years. Mr. James Grier, who replied, remarked that the functions of medical men and ministers of religion were similar in many ways, particularly in regard to weaning their charges from the bottle—a sly hit at over-prescribing which the audience appreciated. Mr. Grier referred to bacteriological and other skilled work which pharmacists might carry out for the medical profession. He also advised pharmacists to study the question of the pharmacological action of drugs, especially in view of the ever-increasing employment of synthetic drugs. Medical men are glad also to be relieved of dispensing, this point being emphasised by the recitation of verses by a lady medical student. Mr. Arrowsmith proposed the toast of "The Visitors," and said that those present were distinguished representatives of science, those present were distinguished representatives of science, law, politics, the Church, medicine, pharmacy, and commerce. Sir Richard Winfrey, M.P., in reply, recalled the time, thirty years ago, when he was President of the Association, and that at that time the Pharmaceutical Society was not very friendly to the Association. "I am glad," he added amid laughter, "that you have been able to make them too the line." Referring to the Assistants to Chemists and Druggists (Qualification) Bill, he said assistants should carefully scrutinise it, and if there is anything in it to which they object, if they will block it or they object, if they will let him know he will block it or move amendments when it comes before the House. The Rev. Arthur Wilde ("the C.A.A. Chaplain") also replied in a happy vein which kept the diners in a continual roar of laughter. Then followed the distribution of prizes gained in the Association competitions. The first was the award in The hist was the award in the label-writing competitions. The hist was the award in the label-writing competition originated by Mr. W. Browne. The prize copy of "Pharmaceutical Formulas" was won by Mr. Frank R. Dobson. The winner of the prize for the best essay on the work of the Chemists' Assistants' Association was Mr. F. G. Wells. This was a copy of Remington's "Practice of Pharmacy," presented by Professor Joseph Remington, and containing the author's autograph inscription. tion. Both the prize-winners were loudly cheered. The last toast, that of "The Chemists' Assistants' Association. was then proposed by Mr. J. Keall, who mentioned that Mr. G. A. Tocher, one of the Association's officers, fills the onerous position of Secretary to the London Pharmaceutical Committee. The President (Mr. Crossley-Holland) ceutical Committee. The President (Mr. Crossley-Holland) replied, and recalled the object and aims of the Association. In regard to the Assistants to Chemists and Druggists (Qualification) Bill, he adjured assistants to consider it carefully, but not to "sell their hirthright." An excellent musical programme was given during the evening.

DR. RILEY RATCLIFFE tells the story of a girl who, having received a prescription for indigestion from her panel doctor, duly presented herself at the chemist's, giving the prescription with the remark: "The doctor gave me this, but I don't make the second of the control of the second of the control of the second of the se but I don't want the nasty medicine; give us a bottle of seent!"

Society of Chemical Industry.

MEETING of the London Section was held at Bur-A lington House, Piccadilly, W., on April 6. fessor W. R. E. Hodgkinson was in the chair. announced that owing to ill-health Mr. J. H. Coste, the Hon. Local Secretary, had been obliged to resign that position, and the meeting decided to send a letter thanking Mr. Coste for his services to the Section and wishing him a speedy recovery. The Chairman announced that nominations had been received for the vacancies on the committee; the names included that of Mr. C. A. Hill. There was an excellent attendance at the meeting, several pharmacists being present. The first paper was one by Professor H. E. Armstrong, F.R.S., on

Sulphuric Acid.

He began by saying that it is time the Society woke up and developed along the lines clearly marked out for it. A good deal of time is taken in listening to formal communications on more or less trivial matters, but little is done to bring the members up to the level of present-day knowledge. The lecturer then asked: What is sulphuric acid? Have we any conception of what an acid is? and proceeded to refer to misleading statements of various authorities, needless to say coming back to the conclusion that we do not know what an acid is. The author has recently read a paper before the Royal Society, in which the hydrolytic activity of different dilutions of sulphonic acids have been compared with those of sulphuric acid, the point being that if sulphuric acid is really a dibasic acid, it is singularly ineffective. An acid sulphate is very little short of the activity of sulphuric acid itself. The theories of the molecular structure of sulphuric acid were then criticised and the lecturer's preference shown for the Barlow-Pope structural theory. This was shown by means of a model, and was graphically expressed. "We are back to the Berzelius theory," he said, "and are able to say that sulphuric acid is a monoacid." The parting flash was "Old problems bear looking into afresh. Do not believe anything you are told in text-books." The Chairman and Dr. R. Messel discussed the paper. Dr. F. Mollwo Perkin then read a paper on

THE BY-PRODUCTS OF PEAT.

He began by pointing out that in Great Britain there is about 6,000,000 acres of peat bogs, the peat averaging 12 ft. thick, while in Ireland there is another 3,000,000 acres, some very deep. The attempts to utilise these immense deposits, otherwise than by burning, have been very numerous of late years, especially in regard to the utilisation of the by-products. first difficulty which is encountered is getting rid of the moisture in the peat. As it occurs in nature this is from 80 to 90 per cent., and the problem is to reduce this to 20 per cent. in the chcapest manner. Generally the processes necessitate the air-dried material being cut up very fine and passed through steel or granite rollers, but one process consists in adding more water and grinding the peat into a kind of porridge, in which condition it can be briquetted. Electrical processes are also employed, but one plant erected in Ireland at great expense has not been successful. Other methods are to mix bleaching-powder or lime with the peat and apply heat, but besides the expense of the process there is a larger amount of ash obtained in the peat charcoal. The Eckenburg process of heating under pressure appears to be successful. After considering other methods, the lecturer gave the following figures as the results obtained per ton at Oldenburg (Germany) and by himself in distilling peat:

		1	2
Oils	 	54	50
Paraffin wax	 	6	_
Phenols	 	26	28
Ammonium sulphate	 	6.2	30.2 5.1
Methyl alcohol	 	6 8 10	0,1
Calcium acetate	 •	10	3.5
Pitch	 	4	٠,٠

The great difference in the nitrogen figure is due to a great variation in the peat employed. There are gases given off which are employed for heating the retorts, and when the tar is distilled various oils are obtained, and these, purified with 1 per cent. of sulphuric acid, give pure paraffin oils. The final product—pitch or asphalt—is a good insulating material. The Doncaster Power Gas Co. are working a process which yields motor-spirit and a hard coke suitable for steel manufacture.

There was a good discussion. One speaker said that in Galway the mineral residue, containing about 20 per cent. of potassium carbonate, is used as a fertiliser for acid land. Dr. Dvorkovitz said it is a question of the cost of labour. Last year 750,000 tons of peat was employed in Russia for fuel purposes. Sweden uses peat charcoal in the manufacture of a special kind of steel. Another speaker said that in the 'sixties peat was employed as a source of paraffin wax until the discovery of the Scotch oil shale brought down the price. "Is peat soot any good in therapeutics?" asked another speaker, soot any good in therapetatis. who proceeded to state that he knew an old lady who employed peat soot and milk as a specific for boils. lecturer, in replying to the various criticisms, said that there is no limit to what people will use as therapeutic agents. He had been told of a cure for whooping-cough which consisted in boiling a mouse in milk and administering the liquid to the patient.

Leather Chemistry.

The annual meeting of the Nottingham Section of the Society of Chemical Industry took place at University College, Nottingham, on March 25, when Mr. J. T. Wood read a paper on

LIGHT-LEATHER LIMING CONTROL,

wherein the author summarised and reviewed the work done and the papers published on the subject since the report was presented in 1912 "On the Control of Liming." The process published by Dr. E. Giusiana appears to be the same as one that Professor E. Stiasny communicated to Mr. Wood in a letter in 1911. This method of liming is for cases where it is not desirable to swell the skin. Calcium chloride is added to sodium-sulphide solution in equivalent proportions according to the formula

$2Na_sS+2H_sO+2CaCl_s=4NaCl+Ca(OH)_s+Ca(SH)_s$.

Dr. Giusiana also states that the addition of magnesium and ammonium salts gives a very fine grain. The composition of the "lime" per 1,000 litres is: Sodium sulphide, 5 kilos.; calcium chloride (crystals), 8.7; magnesium chloride, 8.05; ammonium chloride, 2.10; and barium chloride (crystals), 9.65. Having reviewed other work, Mr. Wood said he wished to call attention to some conclusions which may be drawn from the preliminary report by D. J. Law and himself ("Collegium," 1912, p. 121). The amount of nitrogen dissolved by lime-liquors increases with the age of the lime, or rather with its nitrogencontent. It would appear that there is a definite amount of nitrogenous substance which the limes are capable of extracting from the skin. The limit of nitrogen which may be allowed in a lime before running it away is somewhat difficult to fix. It may be assumed that up to 0.2 gram per litre the nitrogen is not detrimental, but this depends upon a number of other factors-temperature, degree of breaking-down of the proteids present, and the number of proteolytic bacteria present—so that each individual case must be judged on its mcrits. The question of time in liming, as in tanning, is of great importance; not only must the amount of lime in the skin bo taken into consideration, but also the length of time during which it has acted. A skin may absorb a good deal of lime without being properly swollen. The explanation of the swelling of skin and gelatin by acids and alkalies is of great general interest. The discovery and alkalies is of great general interest. by Professor Proctor that in the acid swelling of gelatin an ionised salt of gelatin is formed, which is the cause of the osmotic pressure produced, is of far-reaching importance not only to tanning chemists, but also to physiologists. This salt behaves in the same way as inorganic salts of diacid constitution, and consequently its properties can be explained by the ionic theory, and it is unnecessary to introduce any special explanation to account for the phenomena observed. It may be remarked also that one of the results of Professor Stiasny's work indicates that the kations acting may be placed in the following order: $\mathrm{NH'}_3$, $\mathrm{Ca''}$, $\mathrm{Ba'}$, $\mathrm{Na'}$, $\mathrm{K'}$, in regard to their swelling and plumping action on skin, $\mathrm{NH'}_3$ being weakest, $\mathrm{K'}$ being strongest. The hair-loosening action, on the other hand, is in exactly the opposite order, $\mathrm{K'}$ being weakest, $\mathrm{NH'}_3$ being strongest.

Explosives.

THE Institute of Chemistry's new scheme of getting specialists in various branches of technical chemistry to deliver lectures on their subject has been a success. The last subject dealt with is explosives, Mr. William Macnab, F.I.C., F.C.S., who has devoted his life to the subject, being the lecturer. Two discourses were given in King's College, London. The first, on Thursday, February 26, was briefly referred to at the time. In this Mr. Macnab began with black gunpowder, leading on to the discovery of guncotton, the introduction of nitroglycerin, and the combination of these two to form dynamite and other well-known explosives. He also dealt with the modes of explosion—combustion and detonation—and gave useful information regarding the substances (other than fulminates) used as detonators.

On March 20 Mr. Macnab delivered the second lecture,

commencing by describing the conditions laid down by the Home Office under which the manufacture of explosives may be carried on. In any factory for this purpose there are two parts, one the "danger zone," where the actual manufacturing takes place, and the other containing the boiler-house, testing laboratory, and so forth. In the danger zone all buildings must be isolated, and the degree of isolation depends on whether the houses are guarded by mounds or not. Where no mounds are used the distance between the houses is twice that required when they are so guarded. The regulations further require that no bare iron must be present, and the workmen must wear special boots containing no metal. Until the present the practice has been to build these houses of light material, usually wood, so as to minimise the danger from débris in the case of explosion. This method has lately been questioned, and experiments are being initiated to find whether a building sufficiently strong to withstand the explosion of the largest quantity of explosive it may contain will be any safer. The lighting and power necessary are usually electrical, though in some of the older works water-power is still used.

In dealing with the actual manufacture Mr. Macnab showed the stages by which the present method of obtaining guncotton had been attained. He described the three methods. In the first and oldest, the cotton, after careful hand picking and teasing, was immersed in earthenware pots containing the requisite quantity of acid. Then followed the nitrating centrifugal, where the cotton and the charge of acid were placed in a centrifugal machine, allowed to stand for a certain time, and the acid then removed by starting the machine. The final stage is illustrated by the displacement system at present used at Waltham Abbey, where water is run on to the top of the charge at the same rate as the acid runs off. No mixing of the two liquids takes place, and a beneficial effect is produced on the cotton. Great care must be taken in drying guncotton, as when dry it is extremely explosive. With regard to nitroglycerin, the latest plant, in which 1.400 lb. of glycerin is nitrated in one batch, was described. In this apparatus risk of explosion is reduced to a minimum by avoiding all cocks by an ingenious use of syphon tubes. In this manufacture the washing-water always contains some nitroglycerin, hence the pond into which it is run is blown up every week.

To the uninitiated it seems the height of folly to mix such explosives as nitroglycerin and guncotton in an ordinary Pfleiderer mixing-machine, but such is the practice, and apparently with no dangerous results. With the newer explosives the method of treatment is less

restricted, as they are less sensitive; hence such things as dinitrobenzene and ammonium nitrate may be mixed under edge-runner mills and then melted and filled into the shells.

In testing an explosive to determine whether it may be safely used in a fiery mine a cartridge is fired into a chamber containing a mixture of explosive gases, and the strength of the cartridge which will just not explode the gases is taken as the maximum charge, and this must be

not less than 8 oz. of the explosive.

The explosive which is coming into favour now for military purposes is trinitrotoluol. This is so insensitive a body that a shell filled with it may be fired through armourplating without exploding. For transport purposes the chemical is melted, cast into blocks, then copper-plated to prevent damage. Models were shown of bombs for aërial purposes which will not go off till a small pin has been removed and until the mechanism has been started by the vanes provided rotating by falling a distance of at least 200 feet.

A new use of explosives was touched upon—viz., in the Colonies and America a cartridge is used for excavating a hole in which to plant fruit-trees. It appears that the trees so planted bear sooner and grow stronger than similar trees spade-planted in similar soil; the explanation being that the dense subsoil is shattered and aërated by the explosion. The lecturer remarked on the pleasure obtained by dwelling on this feature of the explosive question after a long and enforced contemplation from the destructive point of view.

TRADE NOTES.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.—Messrs. Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd., Grange Road, Bermondsey, London, S.E., announce that they will be closed from April 9 to April 14.

OXYGEN STRAW-CLEANER. - Messrs. Ernest Eck & Co., 20 Bournevale Road, Streatham, London, S.W., advertise the oxygen straw-cleaner for straw hats and basket furniture. It retails at 2d. a packet, and yields a good profit.

SUMMER TRADE.—Lorimer-Marshall, Ltd., 12 Tower Hill, London, E.C., introduce in their advertisement in this issue their special beverages for summer trade. These are concentrated fruit crystals, lemon-squash, lime-juice cordial, and fruit syrups. Prices are quoted.

Advertising on Tramcars.—This subject is dealt with in the advertisement of Messrs. W. H. Smith & Son, 95 Fetter Lane, London, E.C., who are in a position to offer advertising space on London tramcars. A booklet is

offered explaining the matter.

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING.—The Chemists' Photographic Association, Lyric Works, The Broadway, Ealing, London. W., lay themselves out to do photographic developing and printing for the trade. Other photographic work is also undertaken. The announcement is made in our advertisement pages.

"May, Roberts' Traveller," the title of the advertisement in this issue of Messrs. May, Roberts & Co., Ltd., 7, 9, and 11 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C., takes us playfully to task for not including a history of the company in our recent series of "Historic Houses." It is an effective and clever page, showing that this youthful house is matured in experience.

SHOP UNIFORMS AND OVERALLS are replacing aprons and incidentally saving wear of clothes of chemists' assistants and workers in pharmacies and warehouses. How smart the uniforms can be made has been demonstrated several times in the C. & D. In this issue Lilywhite, Ltd., Halifax, advertise several varieties of these useful accessories and give also illustrations and prices.

MR. THOMAS HARLEY, chemist, 29 High Street, Perth, the manufacturer of rodine, is expert in getting up striking advertising-matter. He has a series of 5 in. by 3 in. leaflets about rodine and other specialities which are worth seeing, and no doubt he will send specimens to any fellow-pharmacist who writes to him. His folder "Toilet pharmacist who writes to him. His for Talks "is an example of another good style.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND.

Council-meeting.

THE Council met at 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, on Wednesday, April 1 Mr. James Tata (V.) Wednesday, April 1, Mr. James Tate (Vice-President) in the chair. The following members of the Council were also present: Sir Wm. J. Baxter, Dr. Chas. J. B. Dunlop, Messrs. Thos. Batt, Geo. D. Beggs, R. Blair, Wm. Doig, Thomas N. Moffitt, John Smith, and W. F. Wells.

Correspondence.

Mr. FERRALL (Registrar) submitted a letter from the Colonial Office acknowledging the receipt of the Registrar's letter of March 4 on the subject of the Bill to consolidate and amend the Acts respecting the Pharmaceutical Association of Manitoba, and stating that the suggestion made in the letter had been communicated to the Government of Canada.

[The suggestion in the Registrar's letter referred to was that opportunity might be taken of securing that, by suitable amendment of Clause 19 of the Bill, registration without further examination be assured to pharmaceutical licentiates of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland. See C. & D., March 14, p. 100 and p. 106.]

The Clerk of the Council, Dublin Castle, transmitted copies of an Order in Council approving of the appointment of Mr. R. S. Conyngham, M.A., M.P.S.I., to be an Examiner for the Preliminary examination in place of Mr. James Moles, barrister-at-law. Mr. Conyngham also wrote thanking the Council for his appointment.

Mr. W. F. Pedlow wrote submitting a certificate from another body, and was admitted to preliminary registration.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

The following wrote notifying changes of address:

Mr. H. J. Owgan, Ph.C., to 260 Walmer Road, Port

Elizabeth, South Africa. Mr. T. C. Scott, Ph.C., to the Medical Hall, Kilkee, co. Clare.

Mr. P. Brennan, R.D., to Shercock, co. Cavan.

THANKS FOR DONATIONS.

On the motion of Mr. Beggs, seconded by Sir Wm. J. Baxter, the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons and the Transvaal Pharmacy Board were thanked for copies of their Registers.

MEMBERSHIP.

Mr. I. J. Eppel, Ph.C., 17 Greenville Terrace, South Circular Road, Dublin, was elected a member.

ELECTION OF EXAMINER.

On the motion of Mr. Beggs, seconded by Mr. Moffitt, Mr. James Guiler, M.P.S.1. (Belfast), was re-elected an Examiner for the Practical Pharmacy division of the Pharmaceutical Licence examination.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Reports from the Law Committee, the House Committee, the School Committee, the Certificates Committee, and the Declarations Committee were received and adopted.

A CHAIN OF OFFICE.

Arising out of a report from the House Committee, a resolution was agreed to, on the motion of Sir Wm. J. BAXTER, seconded by Mr. BLAIR, deciding to purchase a chain of office, with pendant, for the use of the President during his year of office, and asking the committee to obtain designs and estimate of cost, and report to the next meeting of the Council. Mr. Wells was added to the committee.

The Preliminary Examination.

The following have passed: Mary Stewart, Limerick; Robert Emmet Ashe, Tralee; Edward Ernest Gracey, Newry; John Tehan, Kilbeggan; Robert Candon, Carrickon-Shannon; Maurice FitzGibbon, Limerick; Robert Huey, Castlederg; Joseph Hughes, Bagnalstown; John Wellwood, Ballybay; John Taggart, Ballymena; Timothy Kerin, Tralee; Joseph Francis Costello, Dublin. Seventeen candidates were rejected.

WESTMINSTER WISDOM.

The Week in Parliament.

SPIRIT MUSEUM AT SOUTH KENSINGTON.

In the House of Commons last week, Mr. Wedgwood Benn, M.P., informed Captain Murray that a new scheme has been prepared for the erection of the new spirit museum at South Kensington as part of the western extension of the museum. The original proposal has been abandoned.

OUTSTANDING CHEMISTS' ACCOUNTS.

In the House of Commons on Monday, in reply to Lord Ninian Crichton-Stuart, Mr. Wedgwood Benn said that the regulations do not admit of a final settlement of chemists' accounts until after the close of each year. The settlement for the year to January 11, 1914, is now in progress, but payments on account have already been made to an amount not far short of the sums expected to be due.

"Soya-bean" Milk.

In the House of Commons on Monday, Mr. C. Bathurst asked the President of the Local Government Board a question about the legality of the sale as milk of the compound made from soya-bean. Mr. H. Samuel replied that if an article which is not milk is sold under that name it would be open to local authorities to take proceedings under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts against the vendor.

THE CELLULOID BILL.

Sir C. Nicholson, M.P., was, on Tuesday, elected Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee which has been appointed to consider the London County Council (General Powers) Bill and other Bills dealing with the question of celluloid and cinematographic films. A cinema apparatus was installed in the Committee-room for the purpose of illustrating the arguments adduced in the course of the inquiry. The case for the London County Council was opened by Mr. Fitzgerald.

THE PLUMAGE BILL.

Mr. Glyn-Jones, M.P., is taking an active part in the debates which are being held in Standing Committee on the Plumage Bill now before Parliament. Last week he moved to exclude from the prohibition the moulted feathers of wild birds. This was opposed on behalf of the Government by Mr. E. S. Montagu, who stated that the exception would apply principally to the plumes of the egret and that 99 per cent. of the feathers are taken before the birds moulted. On the other hand, Sir E. Cornwall argued that 80 per cent. of the feathers of the egret imported are moulted. In the end the amendment was negatived by 23 votes to 6.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGS.

As we go to press this (Wednesday) afternoon Mr. W. Thorne, M.P., is asking the Home Secretary whether he is aware that a person by the name of E. Jalinghs, of 20 Old Cavendish Street, London, W., is sending out letters to chemists in various parts of the country stating that they may find it necessary to grant an extended credit for the supply of drugs in connection with the National Health Insurance Act, and that the person in question informs the chemists that they can anticipate such payment due on terms at a low commercial cost; and, seeing that the writer also states that the entire transaction can be completed by post, being willing to forward Bank of England notes against simple promise to repay, will he say if he intends taking any action in the matter?

PATENT MEDICINE COMMITTEE.

Our Parliamentary correspondent is informed, upon good authority, that the re-appointment of the Select Committee on Proprietary Medicines is unlikely to take place until after Easter. The Chairman has completed the preparation of his draft report. No further evidence now remains to be taken, and Sir Henry Norman and his colleagues have only to agree upon the report which they will ultimately decide to present to Parlia-ment. In the meantime some little anxiety is being experienced in Parliamentary circles lest, in view of the

general uncertainty of the political situation, the labours of the Committee should, after all, be rendered nugatory and void, so far as the present Session—or, indeed, Parliament—is concerned. The House of Commons has been sitting to date for a couple of months, and while other Committees are now in full swing, that relating to the question of proprietary medicines has, so far, not been re-established. In the "possible" event of an appeal to the country in the middle summer the whole of the labours of Sir Henry Norman and his colleagues on the Committee would "go by the board," and it is hoped therefore that at the earliest possible moment after the Easter adjournment the Committee will be able to proceed to the consideration of its findings, which may have an important bearing upon any future legislation on this subject.

Assistants to Chemists and Druggists (Qualification) BILL.

Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, M.P., after waiting throughout the whole of the sitting of the House of Commons on Friday, April 3, from noon until a few seconds before the adjournment at five o'clock, had the intense mortification of seeing his Assistants to Chemists and Druggists (Qualification) Bill talked out—and by himself. Two Bills were in front of the hor. member's, and in the first of these-relating to the exportation of decrepit and wornout horses—a great deal of public interest was evinced. When, a few seconds only before five o'clock, the second reading of the hon, member's Bill was called on by the Clerk, Mr. Glyn-Jones rose and said: I beg to move "That the Bill be now read a second time." I have just half a minute in which to appeal to the House to let this Bill go through. It deals with a very small pointthe providing of qualifications for chemists' assistants. It is introduced in response to a pledge given on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Society when the Insurance Act went through. I hope the House will give the Bill a second reading.

It being five o'clock, and objection being taken to

further proceeding—
Mr. Glyn-Jones: But I move the second reading.
The Speaker: The hon, member has talked the Bill out.

The debate was formally adjourned until Monday, April 6, but was not resumed.

Under any circumstances (writes our Parliamentary correspondent) there was little or no chance of Mr. Glyn Jones's Bill on Friday last being allowed a second reading. brought forward as it was within a few moments only of the rising of the House for the day. As a matter of fact, Mr. E. R. B. Dennis, M.P., had indicated his intention of resisting the second reading should it have been put from the Chair, and there is little doubt that his example would have been followed by Sir Frederick Banbury and other members who persistently oppose Bills on the ground that the House has not been afforded sufficient opportunity of making themselves acquainted with their contents. Mr. Glyn-Jones, of course, was only able to do this in the briefest possible manner in the few seconds that remained before the adjournment, and another strong factor in the situation is that the Bill was not issued to members until the day previous to the debate.

At the moment the prospects of the Bill becoming law in the course of the present Session are not particularly bright. The Government, of course, will be unable to afford facilities for its passage through Parliament, and the only chance by which it may ultimately be placed on the Statute-Book is in the event of its being taken one night after eleven o'clock when the Orders of the Day are being gone through. It is Mr. Glyn-Jones's intention to take advantage of this opportunity, and if all opposition to its further progress at this particular portion of the sitting can be removed there is no reason why the second reading should not be agreed to, although this would still leave in very considerable doubt its prospects of success during its remaining stages in the House of Commons. Another course open to the hon, member would be to withdraw the Bill from the Lower Chamber and reintroduce it in the House of Lords, although in this case also the same difficulties would again arise when it made its reappearance in the House of Commons.

TRADE REPORT.

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbling and the like. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities. Retail buyers cannot, therefore, for these and other reasons, expect to purchase at the prices quoted here.

42 Cannon Street, E.C., April 8, 6.30 p.m.

In view of the approach of the Easter holidays, business in drugs and chemicals is slackening down. The changes in value include a substantial advance in atropine, due to scarcity of raw material. Citrates have been advanced a further 1d., and the position in citric acid continues acute. Almond oil (B.P.) is 1d. cheaper. Cod-liver oil is on the weak side, but has been sold more freely. Cream of tartar continues very firm, and any alteration is likely to be upwards. Menthol is quiet.

A few changes have been made among some of the minor American drugs, these including more or less higher prices for black-haw bark, blood-root, blue-flag, damiana, elm-bark, and serpentary. The principal alterations are as under:

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Atropine Black-haw bark Blood-root Citrates Sandarae	Blue flag root Cassia fistula Copper sulphate Damiana Elm bark Gum acacia (Sudan) c.i.f. Opium Serpentary Wax, Carnauba	Anise oil (star) Cocaine Geranium oil (Bourbon) Leptandra Wahoo bark	Almond oil (B.P.) Ammonia sulphate Burdock root Cacao-butter (auction) Turpentine

Cablegram.

Bergen, April 8.—The cod-fishing has opened at Finmarken; market for finest new Lofoten oil is weak at about 63s. 6d. per barrel c.i.f.

London Markets.

ALMOND OIL.—English pressers have reduced their prices of B.P. sweet to 2s. 5d. per lb. in 1-cwt. lots, and to 2s. 6d. in smaller quantities.

American Drugs.—The following are current quotations for original packages of herbs, leaves, roots, etc., for shipment from the U.S.A. on c.i.f. terms, unless otherwise indicated: Barks—Bayberry, 40s. per cwt.; black haw of root, $8\frac{1}{2}d$. per lb.; dogwood, $4\frac{1}{2}d$.; elm, $5\frac{1}{2}d$.; euonymus, 1s. 9d.; sassafras, 7d.; wild cherry, 4d. net, to arrive; witch-hazel, $2\frac{3}{2}d$. to 3d. per lb. Herbs—Lobelia, $4\frac{1}{2}d$.; scullcap, 9d. Leaves—Damiana, $6\frac{1}{2}d$.; witch-hazel, $3\frac{1}{2}d$. Roots—Blue flag, $7\frac{1}{2}d$.; burdock, $4\frac{3}{4}d$.; elecampane, $4\frac{1}{4}d$.; gelsemium, $3\frac{1}{2}d$.; leptandra, $6\frac{1}{2}d$.; blood-root, $6\frac{1}{4}d$.; serpentary, 1s. $9\frac{1}{2}d$.; and stillingia, $3\frac{1}{2}d$. per lb.

ATROPINE.—The makers have advanced the price of pure crystals by 2s. 8d. and the sulphate by 2s. 9d. per oz. The quotation for 35-oz. lots of the B.P. sulphate is 21s., and 35-oz. lots of the pure 23s. 6d. per oz., with correspondingly higher prices for the smaller quantities.

Belladonna-root is offered at 58s. per cwt. c.i.f. Leaves are very scarce and almost unobtainable, being quoted at from 85s. to 100s. per cwt. c.i.f.

Bergamor Oil.—A Catania report, dated March 28, intimates a firm market, with producers and speculators likely to maintain values. A report from another Sicilian source describes business as dragging.

Cacao-Butter.—At the Amsterdam auction on Tuesday 77 tons Van Houten's "A" sold at 82.82c., against 84.81c.; 102 tons "B" sold at 80.22c., against 81.77c.; 78 tons Blooker sold at 79.41c. per half-kilo.

Calabar Beans.—Business has been done in Liverpool at from $3\frac{1}{d}d$, to $3\frac{1}{2}d$, per lb.

Camphor (Refined).—Japanese in quiet demand at 1s. 6d. for 1.0z., 1s. $6\frac{1}{2}d$. for $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz., and 1s. $4\frac{3}{4}d$. to 1s. 5d. for s' les ; to arrive a small business has been done in tablets in July-August shipment at 1s. $5\frac{1}{4}d$. c.i.f., and in slabs at 1s. $4\frac{1}{4}d$. to 1s. $4\frac{1}{8}d$. c.i.f.

Cannabis Indica.—With a fair quantity of true Bombay tops available on spot, the price is 6s. 6d. per lb.

Cantharides.—Chinese are very scarce, with a few cases offering at 4s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f.

CASSIA FISTULA being scarce on spot, second-hand holders want about 20s.

Cassia Oil.—Quiet, with sellers on spot at 3s. 4d. for 80 to 85 per cent., 3s. 2d. for 75 to 80 per cent., and 3s. for 70 to 75 per cent.; to arrive, business has been done at 2s. $9\frac{1}{2}d$. per lb. c.i.f. for 80 to 85 per cent.

Celery-seed is quoted at 95s. c.i.f.

CINCHONA.—At Amsterdam on April 3 the amount to be tendered for was 10,779 packages, weighing 949,481 kilos, and containing the equivalent of 55,411 kilos, quinine sulphate, the average percentage being 5.84, as compared with 5.95 per cent. in February and an average of 6.12 per cent. over 1913. Of the above quantity, 7,964 bales, weighing 704,581 kilos., representing the equivalent of 40,640 kilos., were taken by the quinine manufacturers at a unit of 6.20 cents, against 6.20 cents at the previous tender. Of the pharmaceutical bark, 83,147 kilos., representing 2,486 kilos. quinine sulphate, offered, and 28,863 kilos., or the equivalent of 685 kilos. quinine, sold, the prices ranging from 15\frac{3}{4} cents to 66\frac{1}{2} cents per half-kilo. The shipments of bark from Java during March were 926,000 Amst. lb., against 962,000 Amst. lb. in 1913, and 812,000 Amst. lb. in 1912. This makes the total for the three months (January-March) 3,895,000 Amst. lb., against 3,834,000 Amst. lb. in 1913 and 2,372,000 Amst. lb. in 1912.

CITRATES.—Makers have advanced their prices by a further 1d. per lb., making the quotations for ferri et ammon. cit. and/or potash citrate 2s. 4d. per lb. in 28-lb. lots, list-price being 2s. 5d. Sodium citrate is now 2s. 6d. in 28-lb. lots, the list-price being 2s. 7d.

Coca-leaves.—At the Amsterdam auction, held on Friday, April 3, the quantity offered was 159.816 kilos. (total alkaloids, 2.630 kilos.), of which 157,446 kilos. (total alkaloids, 2.587 kilos.) sold at from $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents to $34\frac{1}{4}$ cents per half-kilo. The average unit paid was 14.73 cents, against 15.57 cents.

Cod-Liver Oil.—The comparatively low figures ruling for new oil appear to have been taken advantage of by American buyers in the primary markets, and a fair business is reported. Prices for the finest brands of genuine new Lofoten oil are from 65s. to 66s. per barrel c.i.f., with several quotations of 63s. c.i.f., but the latter are said to apply to blended oils. The total production for the whole of Norway to date amounts to 52.7 million cod, 6,986 hectolitres livers, and 39,860 hectolitres of oil, as compared with 30.7 million cod, 4,677 hectolitres livers, and 20,511 hectolitres of oil for corresponding period of 1913.

COPPER SULPHATE is 5s. per ton higher, the usual Liverpool brands offering at 22l. 5s. per ton.

CREAM OF TARTAR remains very firm at the unaltered prices of 94s. for 98-per-cent. and 92s, for 95-per-cent.

Dragon's-blood.—The lot of 11 cases good bright reboiled Singapore lump offered in auction last week was subsequently sold privately at 20*l*. per cwt.

GERANIUM OIL is a trifle easier on spot for Bourbon, immediate delivery of which is quoted 12s. 9d. and May delivery at 12s. 3d.

GINGER.—The sales in Liverpool include 20 tons new crop Sierra Leone at 17s. 9d. per cwt.

GUM ACACIA.—Sudan sorts are steady, the spot value of fair half-hard sorts being from 32s. 6d. to 33s., with a fair business passing; to arrive, the slightly firmer quotation of 29s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f., Khartoum to London, is quoted. East Indian descriptions are a dead letter. Ghatti is quoted at 27s. 6d, for No. 1 and 17s. for No. 2 on c.i.f. terms. In Senegal gum business has been done in the usual quality Bas de Fleuve for April shipment at 30s, per cwt, f.o.b. Bordeaux.

LEMON OIL.—With a quiet demand all round, prices are on the easy side at from 7s. 9d. to 8s. 3d. per lb. c.i.f., the spot prices being from 8s. 3d. to 8s. 9d. A Sicilian report, dated April 4, states that the decline asserted itself further during the early part of the week. After reaching a lower level, however, the position remained unchanged, although the demand from abroad continues to be exceedingly quiet and also local trade is generally slack. We think that prices are again getting rather interesting, and that it is advisable to follow the market very closely. A Catania report, dated March 28, states that prices stiffened somewhat owing to exporters covering, but have sagged again during the last few days, and the tendency remains quiet. The course of the market during the next few months will probably depend upon export demand.

MENTHOL continues quiet at from 11s. to 11s. 3d. according to brand, and 11s, 6d, for single tins. There are buyers of May-June shipment at 9s. 6d., which has been paid for July.

MINT OIL.—A fair business has been done in Japanese dementholised, the sales including 100 cases near shipment at 3s. $10\frac{1}{2}d$. per lb. c.i.f.; the spot price is about 4s. 3d. America has been a buyer recently of Japanese oil in this market.

Opium.—Cables from primary sources indicate a firmer market, 11-per-cent. test offering at 14s. per lb. c.i.f., with buyers at 13s. 9d., which has been refused. The firmer tendency is due to the reduced crop estimates. The spot price is 15s. Persian is a steady market, with a moderate export business at from 18s. to 21s. per lb., according to test.

ORANGE OIL.—A Catania report, dated March 28, intimates a steady and unchanged market for both sweet and bitter.

Peppermint Oil.—American remains firm at from 17s. to 17s. 6d. per lb. spot in tins, and for H.G.H. 20s. 6d. is wanted, market being quiet.

RHUBARB.—Small cales of fine medium-size round Shensi of good pinky fracture have been made at 4s. 7d., and flat High-dried at 1s. per lb.

SARSAPARILLA.—With native red Jamaica cleared from first-hands, holders ask 1s. 3d.

Turpentine is 3d. per cwt. cheaper, American closing at 31s. $10\frac{1}{2}d$. on spot.

Wax, Carnauba.—Business has been done in waxy at 132s, 6d, on spot, but 135s, is now wanted; chalky has been sold at 142s.

Wax, Japanese.—For small lots business has been done at 55s., a quantity offering at 52s. 6d, on spot; for April-May shipment 51s. c.i.f. is quoted.

Heavy Chemicals.

Business in the heavy-chemical market continues to be restricted very largely to prompt or early forward requirements. The market generally is quiet, being affected by the near approach of the holidays and also the labour troubles. Values for the most part maintain a steady tone at unchanged rates.

at unchanged rates.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—This market is quiet, and prices have declined since our last figures, and the present tendency seems to be towards further decline. The demand which there is is for prompt parcels, and the discount offered by sellers for forward does not seem to tempt buyers. Present nearest figures: London, 25-per-cent., 111. 10s.; Leith, 121. 6s. 3d.; Liverpool, 127. 6s. 3d.; and Hull, 121. 5s.

Lead-Products are on the easy side, though nominally unchanged from our last.

unchanged from our last.

BICHROMATES OF POTASH AND SODA have been in fair consumptive demand, but there has not been any pressure. Prices rule unaltered, and are for English and Scotch de-

liveries, potash $3\frac{1}{2}d$. and soda 3d. per lb., usual terms; export, $\frac{1}{4}d$. per lb. less.

Strontium-Products.—In this branch the mineral car-

STRONTIUM-PRODUCTS.—In this branch the mineral carbonate is still in short supply and very firm. Other products keep in normal demand at unaltered figures. Precipitated carbonate of strontia, 90 to 95 per cent., 11l. to 12l. 10s. per ton, according to quantity, etc.; mineral carbonate of strontia, lump, 86 to 90 per cent., 14l.; and smalls, 80 to 85 per cent., 12l. per ton; hydrate of strontia crystals, 9l. to 9l. 15s. per ton, in casks.

Manchester Chemical Market

The near approach of the Easter holidays is causing a distinctly quiet inquiry for all classes of chemicals on home account. For export, however, the demand keeps good. On contract account also a fair business is reported. Alkali prices are fairly firm, however, and 58-per-cent. ammonia alkali may be quoted fully 3l. per ton; caustic soda, 7l. 10s. to 10l., according to strength; soda-crystals, 42s. 6d. to 45s.; and bleaching-powder, 5l. 7s. 6d. to 5l. 15s. per ton, softwood casks, as per quantity, all on rails; vitriol, 150° in bulk, 27s. 6d. per ton. Prussiates of potash and soda, 5½d. and 4d. per lb. respectively. Borax, 16l. 10s. to 17l. per ton. Brown acctate of lime rules low at 5l. 10s. per ton, and grey, 8l. 2s. 6d. c.i.f. for American. Muriate of ammonia, 26l.; carbonate, 24l. to 26l. Carbonate of potash slow, at 11l. 10s. for 90 to 92 per cent. Sal ammoniac, first quality, 44l.; second ditto, 42l.; and ground, 44l. to 46l. per ton. Sulphate of copper, owing to an important rise in the raw metal during the past week, has advanced, and may be quoted 22l. 10s. to 22l. 17s. 6d. per ton. delivered Manchester. At present the destructive fire at Holden & Hardman's works does not appear to have exercised much effect on coal-tar products locally. Pitch appears to be rather unsettled, and generally prices favour buyers. Sulphate of ammonia dull at about 11l. 17s. 6d. to 12l. 2s. 6d. f.o.r. Manchester. f.o.r. Manchester.

Menthol and Mint Oil.

We learn that the shipments of both menthol and mint oil from Japan during March were 2,300 cases. We give below the January shipments (official figures), which were 1,626 cases, and the February exports (unofficial figures) were estimated at 1.700 cases, so that the figures for the first three months of the year amount to the astonishingly large total of 5,626 cases, or practically equal to the consumption of a whole year. As a rule, the April shipments from Japan are also heavy. Many people are at a loss to understand what has become of this huge quantity.

The exports of menthol from Japan during January were

	Kin	•••		16	,482		,138	37,062
71	Yen				January	377,		,
. He	desti	natio	us au	21112	January	were	as	under:

1912 1913 1914 Kin Kin Kin British India 611 888 1,100 5,645 1.350 12.631 11,488 Great Britain ... 2,475 France Germany ... United States 7,460 10.036 3.775 4,971 9,682 565 2,281 Other countries ... 130 16,482 28,138

The exports of mint oil from Japan during January were as follows:

			1912	1913	1914
Kin			22.124	35,641	36,159
Yen	***	* 1 *	79,935	152,999	99,591

Yen ... 79,935 152,999 99,591

In further reference to the reports regarding a Japanese Government monopoly in mint oil, the "Japan Weekly Chronicle" of March 19 contains the following: "There is a Bill now in the Lower House which proposes to control the peppermint business by a Government Regulation. The Committee on the Bill sat Saturday afternoon (March 14), when Mr. Kinoshita, one of the proposers of the measure, explained the object of the Bill. Mr. Hashimoto, Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, stated that he had often been told by Mr. Kinoshita of the necessity for legislating for the control of the peppermint business, so as to promote its development, but he had only received the Bill the previous day, and the authorities were investigating it with the utmost dispatch. The Government was directing special attention to the protection of commodities for export, especially products like peppermint, peculiar to Japan, so the Government hoped to pass the Bill after perfecting it as an instrument of protection. After some questions and answers, the sitting was adjourned." questions and answers, the sitting was adjourned.

London Drug Statistics.

THE following statistics are compiled from information supplied by public warehouses. They relate to the receipts and deliveries of some of the leading drugs from and into the London public warehouses for the month of March, and to the stocks on March 31, 1914:

	March		Stoo	ks	1914	
	Landed	Delivd.	1914	1913	Imprtd,	Delivd.
Aloescs., etc.	162	106	1,129 1,322	1,053 1,322	532	384
Anise, starcs.	2,608	552	8,453	4.225	5,517	2,118
Arrowrootpkgs. Balsamscks.	20	14	171	127	54	55
Calumba ,pkgs.	51	184	711	2,018	61	616
Camphor ", Cardamoms ",	920 332	981 318	1,018 590	1,840 728	2,616 923	2.687 930
Cascara sagrada tons	332	9	249	264	32	24
Cinchonapkgs.	203	337	3,095	3,064	614	719
Cochincalbgs.	. 57	33	373	297	197	104
Cubebs,	_	4	133	196		58
Dragon's-blood pkgs.	19	11	84	99	75	46
Gums—,,	454	13	2,795	3,139	539	875
A manua a m I a casa ma			16	7	_	17
Animi	101	137	132	363	170	318
Arabic,	222	984	4,734	8,181	611	2,850
Asafetida ,,	40	382	1,518	2,210	397	530
Benzoin,	65	168	570	726	562	573
Copal,	4,866	4,318	7,452	16,148	14.033	15,132
Damar, Gamboge,	506	591 2	2,740 53	4,963 126	1,663 15	2,022
		í	61	41	15	2
Kauri tons net	146	101	563	168	292	181
Kino pkgs.		1	45	57	_	3
Mastich	_	_	13	15	2	_
Myrrh, E.I ,,	10	35	355	398	62	83
Olibanum ,,	195	1 103	848	1,310	95 21	116
Sandarae ,, Tragacanth ,,	2,531	1,327	274 9,186	384 4,659	5,593	326 3,495
Ipecacuanha—	2,331	1,521	3,103	4,000	. 5,555	3,493
Cartagena	40	24	118	35	94	45
E.I. (Johore)	8	18	39	14	38	39
Matto Grosso ,,	34	17	147	66	54	56
Minas		12	4	47	3	37
Jalapbls. Nux Vomicapkgs.	25	21	140 20	258 3 1 5	25	74
Cils-		_	20	313		_
*Anise, starcs.		1	22	27	11	22
	20		54	35	30	15
Castor pkgs. Coconut tons	, 95	119	162	200	361	362
Coconuttons	132	105	501	336		547
Olivepkgs. Palmtons	886	597	1,835	2,110 71	1,800	1.431
Quinine	2,500	4,722	203,151		7,574	17,496
Khubarbcs,	93	85	656		132	196
Chin. Rhapont box		3	2,449			8
Sarsaparillabls.	89	67	82	163	173	182
Sennapkgs.	102	383	933	1,552	571	1,410
Shellaces. Turmerictons	3,858	4,045	99,197	92,235	15,926	10,659
Wax—	14	99	323	422	28	158
Bees'pkgs.	87	186	1,518	1,515	764	687
Vegetable,	156	147	635	602	655	353

Stocks of essential oils at Smith's Wharf and Brewer's Quay are not included.

March Foreign Trade.—According to the Board of Trade Returns, imports for the month of March amounted to 66,935,2287., an increase of 5,592,784L; while exports of British-made goods were 44,518,661L, or 2,282,714L more. The chemical imports last month increased to 1,160,680L, or 103,630L more, but exports of similar goods declined by 49,937L to 2,091,923L. A substantial falling-off is shown in the shipments of heavy chemicals, especially bleaching-powder, scda-compounds, and copper sulphate. The drug and medicine section, however, advanced by almost 20,000L to 209,858L, of which 5,605L was for British quinine and quinine salts, this representing 97,104 oz., or 25,192 oz. less than in March 1913. The imports of quinine in March were 93,658 oz., or 103,992 oz. less than at the corresponding period of 1913. And the quarter's imports (January to March) were but 542,200 oz., or 465,339 oz. less than last year. Exports of quinine declared as "foreign" amounted to 16,796 oz., as compared with 3,042 oz., and for the quarter the shipments were 23,751 oz., against 221,612 oz. in 1913. MARCH FOREIGN TRADE.—According to the Board of Trade the shipments were 23,751 oz., against 221,612 oz. in 1913.

EADE'S PILLS, sold by an unqualified woman (M. Morgenstern), enabled the Pharmaceutical Society to recover a penalty of 5t. from the seller at Bloomsbury County Court last week. At the same time Rachael Ginsberg was ordered to pay 5t. and costs for selling Lysol.



Memoranda for Correspondents.

All communications must be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers, otherwise they cannot be dealt with. Queries by subscribers on dispensing, legal, and miscellaneous subjects connected with the business are replied to in these columns if they are considered to be of general interest.

Correspondents are requested to write each query on a separate piece of paper. Every endeavour is made to reply to queries without delay, but insertion of the replies in "the next issue" cannot be guaranteed, nor, as a rule, can they be sent by post.

Letters submitted for publication (if suitable) should be written on one side of the paper only. Their publication in "The Chemist and Druggist" does not imply Editorial agreement with the opinions expressed.

There is a Penny "Keating's."
Thomas Keating, 50 and 52 Union Street, Borough, London, S.E., writes: I am afraid the heading you have put to my note-viz., "No Penny Keating's "-may cause some misunderstanding in the trade. There is a penny "Keating's"; it has been on the market for some six years or so. The whole point of the matter was that the man complained of is going round saying that he has got a new penny "Keating's," which, of course, is not "Keat-ing's" at all. I further hear to-day that the latest phase of his ingenuity is that he is offering to exchange other sizes of the genuine for his alleged brand of my powder. I trust no one in the trade will fall into this trap, The Floating Sixpence,

SIR,—I was much interested in the notes by "Xrayser II." in last week's issue of the ℓ '. ℓ - ℓ - ℓ -regarding the "floating sixpence," and sincerely hope that they will meet the eyes of the proper authorities. As "Xrayser' says, "from the point of view of the panel chemist whose charges have been discounted, it is a cowardly proceeding for any Government to take refuge in the plea that chemists have entered into contracts to do the work." The contract has proved to be entirely one-sided. While we are liable to be discounted, we can place no restriction on the amount of the orders presented, however excessive the prescription may appear to us. I take it we are bound to supply the full quantity ordered without option; our remedy is, at the quarterly examina-tion of accounts by the Pharmaceutical Committee, to raise objections on the grounds of excessive prescribing, with a view to the doctor being surcharged. It is a wellknown fact that the relations existing between the doctors and the pharmacists are not in some areas of that cordia! nature which we as pharmacists desire, and I do not see why the pharmacists should have this somewhat unpleasant duty placed upon their shoulders in areas where the account has already exceeded the amount of the Drug Fund, as such complaints, if taken, are not likely to establish more cordial feelings than at present exist, but rather the reverse. This duty, if necessary should be undertaken by the Government themselves sending an independent party to examine the prescriptions, and, if found necessary, surcharging the doctors on his authority. This onus should not be thrown on the local pharmacists. The Insurance Act is a national concern, and I consider that some central fund should be established, so that in those districts where there is a surplus this surplus should be paid into the central fund, with a view to paying the liabilities of those areas where there is a deficit. It has now been practically proved that it will require at least the full 2s. per insured person if anything like an adequate service is to be maintained. Therefore this "floating sixpence" should at once be done away with, as it has from the first been practically an insult to the doctors, and only an appeal to the mercenary side of their characters.

Yours faithfully.

West Hartlepool.

"A Corner in Celery Seed."

Messrs. Vos. Kessler & Joensson, Ltd.. writing with reference to the report of the case Mutiner v. Turner

(C. & D., April 4, p. 39), say: "In February 1913 a provisional arrangement was made between our company and Eastern Supplies, Ltd., for the purchase of a certain quantity (100 tons) of celery-seed for delivery of the new crop at the average price of 50l. per ton. We were to buy the seed for account of Eastern Supplies, who were to hand us over the capital necessary for the purchase. The market went down to 50%, per ton during the months of July, August, and September, but, of course, meanwhile information had been received that the crop of celery-seed was 500 tons instead of 300 tons, as anticipated, and it was agreed between Eastern Supplies and ourselves that they should not touch the article celeryseed. Our total dealings in celery-seed since July 1, 1913, amount to about 14 tons, so that it is evident that no corner has even been attempted by us. We are not acquainted with Mr. Mutimer or Mr. Turner, and have nothing whatsoever to do with either of them.

Druggists' Travellers.

Jay Mack sends a lengthy reply to Mr. A. C. Bingham, putting the gist of it in the following sentences: "All I need say, in reply to Mr. Bingham, is that I have good reason to thank some travellers, for, owing to new ideas and lines which I selected as suitable for my trade and district, my net profit has gone up in seven years by 50 per cent., quite 25 per cent. of which is due to travellers. Where some travellers and I fall out is when they will not allow me to be the best judge of (1) what is suitable for my district and (2) what quantities suit my trade; and I must say that some of the older men have been the greatest sinners in this respect. The young generation of travellers know only too well that if an article does not 'take on' in a district it is useless for them to waste time and wasteful for a retailer to buy." Replying to "J. R. W.," he says: "I had nothing to do with the 1868 Act: I was not born then; but I do know this much—that even since my days apprentices and qualified men and juniors have advanced

in wages and position and importance very materially."

Jay Mack also writes in reply to G. E. Oliver, but it is scarcely necessary to continue these arguments longer. In justice to Jay Mack it should be said that he gives references extending back ten years in proof of what he wrote.

The Chemists' Assistants Bill-

Sir,-I endorse your criticism of this Bill: it will not do. Í have spoken to many about it, and so far I have not met with one upholder of the new proposal to make it illegal for an unqualified man to do inside a chemist's shop that which he could legally do outside or in an unregistered drug-store. Perhaps those who drew up the Bill have some deep-laid scheme, by which in the distant future they would be able to restrict dispensing to the pharmacist; but, if so, they have spread their net in the sight of too many old birds. Chemists are not at this time of day going to walk into a trap that will shut half the pharmacists of the country into an impossible position, while leaving irresponsible people outside to do as they please. Perhaps also it may have been intended to introduce amendments in Committee to make it illegal for any unqualified man to dispense anywhere, but, if so, I fear they have shown their hand too soon. Mr. Huntrods may be trusted to look after the interests of his friends in this matter. It will be exceedingly interesting to hear what is to be said in defence of the Bill by its sponsors when they come out into the open.

PHARMACEUTICUS. (83/47.)

Birmingham Insurance Matters.

SIR,—I understand from a member of the Local Pharmaceutical Committee that they have undertaken, at the behest of the Clerk, that the chemists shall re-sort the whole of last year's prescriptions into the doctors' names and prices of each in order to enable the Insurance Committee to find out where the excessive prescribing is. If this is correct I consider the Pharmaceutical Committee have very far exceeded their powers. I venture to think that the chemists in Birmingham will not have more labour pushed on to them until they have had some assurance that they will be paid for what they have already done. In fact, to most men it is a physical impossibility to take such work on. We have sent in the prescriptions in the manner required by the Committee, and it is absurd to suggest that we can be called upon to re-sort them in order that the Local Insurance Committee can put their house in order. Yours,

PANEL CHEMIST. (179/8.) Birmingham.

The "Preliminary" Stile.

SIR,—I am a young man; in fact, twenty-eight. 1 received what education I possess at a Board school, but the curriculum did not include Latin. But I shone at practical and theoretical chemistry. So I entered, on leaving school, a chemist's shop, hoping to win by sheer will the means of existence for the remainder of my life. In due course I sat for my Preliminary and failed. Again I sat; again failed. At last I could not continuo my studies for want of means, and, thoroughly disheartened, I gave up hopes. My parents were poor; there were others, sons. But now there is no Latin, or at least it is optional. But am I any better off? How many men of my age in my profession could sit down and pass the Preliminary examination after a lapse of ten years? How many of them could settle down afresh to Euclid's propositions, English history, etc.? That is the position of at least a dozen men besides myself whom I could lay my hands on at any time, and is probably a good reason for the dearth of qualified men at the present time. I have had an excellent training in all branches of the most up-to-date businesses in the country, possess gratifying testimonials, am exceptionally gifted at my work, and in love with it, yet because of that stumbling Preliminary block I cannot attempt the real issue, the Minor, but must go on-and incidentally down-until the ambition in me is sapped and I am become but another failurea necessary drug on a surfeited market. Can nothing ESPERIS. (183/3.) be done for such as I?

Aq. Font. in Insurance Dispensing.

SIR.—I notice efforts are being made in various quarters to insist on aq. font. being used in dispensing the majority of N.H.I. prescriptions. I trust that pharmacists will rise up as one man against this iniquitous practice. I can conceive of nothing more derogatory to the craft or inimical to that person for whom the Act is supposed to provide the best attention and the best medicine. The answer to the question, Who is to decide when aq. dest. should be used? apparently varies with the district. If the club dispensing doctor, then we know where we are, for he knows no other than aqua font. If the chemist, then he runs the risk of the charge being deleted by an ex-I notice in last week's issue one perienced checker. medical man defended this practice by stating that persons add tap-water to their medicine. Perhaps so; but does the worthy medico add tap-water to his whisky after it has stood in, say, a 12-oz, bottle for a week with the cork removed three times a day previously? When one remembers that medical men are being urged to omit spirituous tinctures which might help to preserve the mixture, and that the majority of mixtures contain salts which actually hasten formation of vegetable growths, etc., one's sympathy goes out to the poor insured person who is called upon to swallow the stuff. The point of only using distilled water when aq. font. actually produces reaction is quite a minor one in comparison with the wholesale shoddy work which would be turned out if the elimination of distilled water is to become general. sort of thing will disgust true pharmacists, and will make many seriously consider whether they can remain on a panel which encourages such niggardly subterfuges. public will soon hear of the practice, and will form their opinion on the fact that ordinary prescriptions are invariably dispensed with distilled water, while Insurance ones have only tap-water. Nothing could surely bring the Act into greater contempt. I foresee another line of demarcation in the ranks of pharmacy; on the one side the pharmacist, on the other "the panel chemist." Such would be calamitous to the best interests of the insured persons. Let us as pharmacists insist that even if the pay for this work is poor, the work shall be of the best, or have none of it. Yours truly,

Northwood.

H. B. Sharman.

[A letter from Mr. Cecil Owen is held over.]

Pharmacy in Egypt.

SIR.—I send herewith a list from the "Journal Officiel" of the names of pharmacists, assistants, sellers of drugs, etc., who have been condemned by the tribunals at the instance of the Board of Health for the various offences therein stated. The Greek pharmacy closed for the illegal sale of cocaine, as stated in the issue of the C. & D. of March 7 has been reopened, a fine of a considerable amount having been inflicted by the Court. By a recent law, during a period of two years assistants (unqualified) who had been employed for a period of five years in an orthodox pharmacy controlled by a pharmacist were permitted to present themselves for examination before a Board consisting of several Government and Civil pharmacists under the presidency of the Director of the School of Medicine, Cairo. The candidates had to produce documents from their Consulates showing nationality, and certificates from their employer or someone in authority testifying as to good conduct and character. The examination confined itself to elementary chemistry (theory), recognition of drugs, posology, and the dispensing of a few prescrip-The time has now expired for the passing of this examination. The successful candidates were entitled to the term "aide-pharmacien," allowed to dispense recipes containing poisons, and take control of the pharmacy and the keys of the poison-cupboard during the absence of the principal at mealtimes or other urgent brief occasions of leaving the officine. Despite the comparative simplicity of this examination, there was a considerable percentage of failures, and these have necessarily drifted into employment in "drogueries" or other lines of business. course, the Act can be evaded by an employé ostensibly acting as cashier, bookkeeper, or in other non-technical capacity. Pharmacy as a business is hugely overdone in Egypt, as is evident from a visit to any town of importance; without exaggeration, in some towns in the principal streets every tenth shop is a pharmacy. These businesses are usually the property of a doctor, native or Greek, and controlled by qualified chemists of Egyptian, Syrian, Greek, or Armenian extraction. Some of these places are well equipped, well stocked, and are a source of good revenue to their owners; but the major part of them carry a very poor stock, cheap fittings, and the proprietor finds that the legitimate practice of pharmacy does little more than provide the bare necessaries of life. In the capital and large towns fittings and stock are on a much more ambitious scale, and compare favourably with those of many European towns; and when transfers or sales take place prices rule high. To meet the requirements of the tourist trade a very comprehensive and international assortment of patents, sundries, sick-room requisites, and fancy goods has to be carried, and principals have to face the serious difficulty of obtaining competent assistants for a country where four languages are an absolute trade essential and six by no means unnecessary. Rental is a terrible item, as during the boom of five years ago landlords raised rents to a ruinous figure, and in many cases where 1001. and 2501., according to shop and locality, were considered fair prices, to-day 400%, and 600%, per annum obtain. Under these conditions the life of the dispensing chemist in Egypt is far from a prosperous and happy one.

SPERANS. (166/49.) [The list referred to at the commencement of the above letter contains the names of thirty defendants, fourteen being Egyptians (Arabs or Copts), two Syrians, nine Greeks, two Armenians, one each Russian, Jew, and French. The offences with which these people were charged include illegal practice of pharmacus and adultant dayless non-company practice of pharmacy, sale of adulterated drugs, non-copying of prescriptions, illegal sale of poisons, leaving the pharmacy in charge of an unqualified person, not placing over the pharmacy the name of the owner in a European language, and not notifying employment as assistants. In two cases the shops were ordered to be closed.—Editor C. & D.]

Appreciation.

Dispensing Difficulties and Notes.

Readers are advised to consult "The Art of Dispensing" in regard to difficulties of compounding. We welcome fresh problems for experiment and e'ucidation in this column, and invite the co-operation and correspondence of dispensers.

Conium Suppositories,

SIR,-I am unsuccessful in an attempt to make (satisfactorily) a dozen suppositories containing 1 gr. in each of extract of conium, with ol. theobroma base. I have most of the ordinary books of help at hand, including "Art," but in none of them can I find even a hint on suppos. conium. I shall be thankful for your help.—Yours faithfully. DISPENSER. (177/62.)

[Extract of conium does not present any more difficulty in the preparation of suppositories than other vegetable extracts. The extract should be rubbed down with a few drops of water (6 to 8 drops to the 12 grains of extract if drops of water (6 to 8 drops to the 12 grains of extract if of normal consistence) and incorporated on a slab with the theobroma oil, which has been melted in a basin over a water-bath with as little heat as possible (as if an ointment were being made), and the mass so obtained transferred to the basin and warmed until of a consistence to be just pourable with a little encouragement from the stirring implement—which must be employed steadily while the mass is being warmed. Three or four suppositories may be poured off at a time, a little more heat applied and more poured, and so on. Prepared in this way, you will have no fault to find with them. The method indicated embodies the general principles to be observed in making suppositories with vegetable extracts.]

A Lanoline Application.

SIR,—The following prescription may be of interest to some readers of the ℓ' . & D.:

Liq. hydroge	n.		
Tr. benzoin.	co.	 	 511.
Glycerin.		 	5ij.
Lanolin.		 	 3iij

Aq. rose 5ss.

M. Sig.: The application. To be applied with a camelhair brush to the nose as ordered. In stoppered bottle.

The lanoline was melted and poured into a warm mortar, and the aq. rosæ and liq. hydrogen, peroxid, added, then the previously mixed glycerin and fincture gradually incorporated. But the quantity of liquid proved too much for the lanoline; the whole was therefore transferred to the stoppered bottle, and the bottle rotated in hot water until the lanoline melted. On cooling, a fairly presentable cream was turned out. Could you suggest a better or more expeditious method of dispensing the application?

Yours faithfully,
W. E. G. (185'58.)

Legal Queries.

The majority of difficulties in regard to trade law are anticipated by the legal information printed in "The Chemist and Druggist Diary," 1914. See especially pp. 459-499.

Cutis (20/2).—The furniture of the lady who died without a will goes to the next of kin, who are liable to pay any debts upon her estate before they get a share of it under proper legal authority.

M. P. S. (183/35).—Your wife, who has been acting as your assistant in compounding medicines for six years back, will, in the event of the Assistants to Chemists and Druggists (Qualification) Bill passing, be registrable as an assistant under Clause 4 of the Bill.

M.P.S. (168/62).—Section 40 of the Medical Act, 1858, is as follows: "Any person who shall wilfully and falsely pretend to be or take or use the name or title of a physician, doctor of medicine, licentiate in medicine and surgery, bachelor of medicine, surgeon, general practitioner, or apothecary, or any name, title, addition, or description implying that he is registered under this Act, or that he is recombined by law of approximator surgeon, or licentiated recognised by law as a physician, or surgeon, or licentiate in medicine and surgery, or a practitioner in medicine, or an apothecary, shall, upon a summary conviction for any such offence, pay a sum not exceeding twenty pounds." It is obvious that a person describing himself as a "manipulative surgeon," if not registered under the Act, infringes the

[&]quot;I recently got a copy of 'Chronicles of Pharmacy.' It is most interesting, and a most valuable addition to one's library. I am sure the best thanks of the craft are due to the C. & D. for putting it within the reach of the ordinary man."—(176/52.)

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles, and when samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for and how.

We do not as a rule repeat information which has been given in this section during the past twelve months, as it occupies space which can be more profitably utilised for other information. In such cases the numbers are mentioned, and if querists cannot refer to these they may obtain the numbers from the "C. & D." Office at the published price, usually 6d.

Golf-ball (178/10).—The best thing to take the paint off golf-balls is a solution of half an ounce of caustic soda. with or without two or three ounces of methylated spirit, in a pint of water. Steep the balls in this over night, preferably suspended, and wash next morning with warm water. Dry the balls for a day by exposure to the air before attempting to repaint them.

. F. S. (172/56).—As methylated spirit contains a number of constituents in addition to methyl and ethyl alcohols, the products of combustion are more corroding than those of rectified spirit.

 $R.~S.~H.~(170/29).{
m -It}$ is not improbable that the child suffers from adenoids, and a doctor who has special knowledge of that trouble should be consulted.

W. F. (170/33).—BURN-APPLICATION.—This appears to be a some odorous plant, such as *Spiræa Ulmaria* (meadowsweet), and possibly others of a mucilaginous nature. This would account for the colour and odour, also the reaction to tr. ferri about which you ask.

A. (172/45).—LOUPING-ILL REVEDY.—The active ingredient in the sample you send is potassium bromide, and there appears to be sal volatile present. Louping-ill in sheep, being characterised by derangements of the nervous system, is usually treated with pota-sium bromide in 588. doses the success of the treatment is not conspicuous.

Flos (177/14).-Preserving Cut Flowers.-This matter Ftos (177/14).—PRESERVING CUT FLOWERS.—This matter was dealt with in the C. & D., July 12, 1913, p. 64, and a more recent reference has been to a suggestion to employ a 7½ to 15 per cent, solution of sugar. According to the "Scientific American," from which the note was taken, different strengths of sugar solution are needed for different plants—c.g., roses 7½ per cent., carnations 15 per cent, likac 12 per cent. In the case of likac a trace of manganese sulphate was also added.

Phenaectin (176/34).—Varnish-stains for Cane.—We indicated in the ℓ . & D., August 30, 1913, p. 64, the basis and method of making these stains. There are other formulæ available if the one given is not to your liking.

Bodlian (175/70).—The domestic embrocation appears to be composed of turpentine, eggs, and vinegar.

Strings (175/57).—Pencil Manufacture.—The blacklead composition of ordinary pencils is a mixture of graphite, kaplin, and lampblack, varying in proportion according to the "hardness" desired. The following examples illustrate

	" B"	" H.B"	"H"
Lampblack	 9 oz.	5 oz.	3 oz.
Ceylon graphite	 5 oz.		
Austrian graphite	 2^{1}_{3} oz.	5 oz.	3 oz.
Kaolin	 2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
Treacle	 1½ oz.	2 oz.	1 oz.

The powders are very finely ground, mixed, and sifted, and then made into a very stiff mass in a mill with a liquid composed of soft soap, black aniline dye, and water. This composed of soft soap, black and me dye, and water. This mass is then forced through a metal plate perforated with holes, the "strings" of blacklead being then cut up into lengths, dried gradually, and afterwards fitted into wood. The copying-ink pencil is made on the same lines, but the mass is coloured with aniline dyes. The composition for the violet pencil is as follows:

Kaolin Ceylon graphite ... Aniline violet ... 3 oz. ... 2 oz. 1 OZ. Glycerin

The mass is made with a sufficiency of a solution of soft soap in water.

Forlagge (177/72).—Lawn-sand.—Both copper and iron sulphates are employed for the destruction of weeds, especially in the case of charlock, so that it is not possible

to say what your customer means by "copperas" for making a lawn-sand. The best formula for lawn-sand we have found to be the following:

Calcium acid phosphate Crude ammonium sulphate Sand 4 lb.

J. S. C. (171/53).—Silvering Glass.—The process of making mirrors was last described in the C. & D., November 23, 1912, p. 65. It is too soon to repeat it.

R. S. (170/71).—Is not the mixture to which you refer a proprietary one? We know of nothing under that name belonging to the common stock.

X. Y. Z. (178/68).—There is no easily carried-out chemical process for destroying a large quantity of paper. Burning is surely simple enough.

J. M. (178/57).—(1) Casein Foods.—The basis of the modern "nerve" foods is finely powdered dried nilk, which is mixed or chemically combined with glycerophosphate—e.g., 5 per cent. of sodium glycerophosphate. The manufacture of dried milk for this purpose is carried on on a very large scale, and great care is needed to dry the milk at as low a temperature as possible, otherwise it will not dissolve again in water. The processes consist of (1) drying the separated milk on steam-heated rotating drums, or (2) sprayseparated milk on steam-neared rotating drains, or (a) spraying the separated milk under pressure into a chamber through which a current of hot air is passed. The first is the Just Hatmaker process, in which the milk is run between two drums separated about $\frac{1}{8}$ in., heated to a temperature of 100° C., and the dried milk is scraped off in a thin film. after being in contact for a short time with the surface of the drum. Modifications consist in rotating the drum in racuo, and in condensing the milk before running it on the rucuo, and in condensing the milk before running it on the druins. The spraying process can be worked at a lower temperature, and hence a product readily soluble is obtained. The best-known method is the Merrell-Soulé process, in which, although a higher temperature is employed than in the druin process, the evaporation is so rapid that the albumen is not coagulated and the enzymes are not destroyed. In some cases to promote solubility the casein is converted into sodium or ammonium caseinate, but the tendency now is to employ caseine prepared by the spraying process outlined above. (2) CORN-PAINT.—The formula you require is as follows:

Salicylic acid Extract of cannabis indica Flexible collodion ... gr. viij. Dissolve.

W. J. C. (175/59). - None of the books on disinfectants with which we are acquainted give indications of methods of raising the coefficiency of liquid disinfectants.

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago.

Reprinted from "The Chemist and Druggist." April 15, 1864.

New Medical Bill.

In reference to this matter, the following correspondence has passed between the Registrar of the Medical Council and the Secretary of the United Society of Chemists and Druggists:

Druggists:

United Society of Chemists and Druggists,
20 New Ormond Street,
London, March 29, 1864.
Brauch Medical Council for proposed Medical Act, have come to the conclusion: "That it is not expedient at the present time to engage in fresh legislation." For the information of the Executive Committee of this Society, will you be kind enough to say whether this is correct?

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
C. F. Broir, Secretary.

Fras. Hawkins, Esq., M.D., etc., etc.,

Fras. Hawkins, Esq., M.D., etc., etc., Registrar, General Council of Medical Education and Registration.

Education and Registration.

General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom, 32 Soho Square, London, W.

Sir.—The subject to which the inquiry in your letter of yesterday relates will shortly come before the General Medical Council, to which exclusively any final decision on that subject belongs. I cannot, therefore, consistently with my duty, return any further answer to your present inquiry.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

Fran. Hawkins, Registrar.

C. F. Buott, Esq., United Society of Chemists and Druggists.

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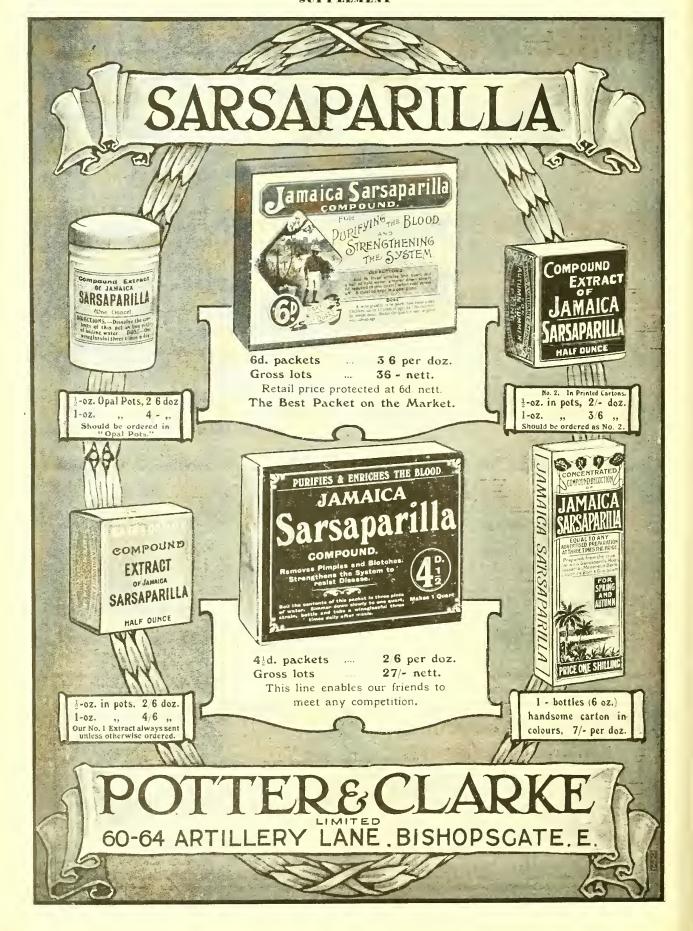
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@ 2/3 oz.; Hydrocblor. and Sulphate, 2d.

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*Ibs. @ 3/4 lb.

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5/9 gall.

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* ,, Rhamni, 7 lbs. @ 10½ d. lb.

* ,, Rhci, P.B., 7 lbs. @ 8d. lb.

* ,, Scille, P.B., 7 lbs. @ 5d. lb.

* ,, Sennæ, P.B., 7 lbs. @ 8½ d. lb.

* ,, Tolut, P.B., 7 lbs. @ 8½ d. lb.

Thymol, 7 lbs. @ 7/8 lb.; 1 lb. @ 8 6 lt.
Tinct. Aurantii Recens, B.P., 5 lbs. @ 3/6 lb.; bond, 8\footnote{\footnote{\chi}}d. Aquos, 10d. lb.
*Tinct. Belladon, B.P., 5 lbs. @ 2 11 lb.; bond, 6\footnote{\chi}d. Aquos, 1,-lb.
*Tinct. Benzoini Comp., P.B., 5 lbs. @ 3 6 lb.; bond, 9d. Thymol, 7 lbs. @ 7/8 lb.; 1 lb.

bond, 6½d. Aquos, 1,-1b.
*Tinet. Benzoini Comp., P.B., 5 lbs. @ 3 6 lb.; bond, 9d.
*Tinet. Camph. Comp. P.B., 5 lbs. @ 2 5 lb.; bond, 6½d. Aquos, 1/1 lb.
*Tinet. Cantharidis, P.B., 5 lbs. @ 3 9 lb.; bond, 6½d. Bb.
*Tinet. Capsici, B.P., 5 lbs. @ 3,3 lb.: bond, 6d. lb. Aquos, 10d. lb.
*Tinet. Card. Comp., P.B., 5 lbs. @ 2 8 lb.; bond, 7½d. lb. Aquos, 1 - lb.
*Tinet. Catechu, P.B., 5 lbs. @ 2 8 lb.; bond, 7½d. lb. Aquos, 1/- lb.
*Tinet. Chlorof. c. Morph., B.P. 1885. 5 lbs. @ 2/- lb.; bond, 1/6½ lb.
*Tinet. Cinchon. Comp., B.P., 5 lbs. @ 3,5 lb.; bond, 1/0½ lb. Aquos, 1/4 lb.
*Tinet. Cinchon. Comp., B.P., 5 lbs. @ 3,5 lb.; bond, 1/0½ lb. Aquos, 1/2 lb.
*Tinet. Digitalis, B.P., 5 lbs. @ 2 8 lb.; bond, 6½d. lb. Aquos, 1/3 lb.
*Tinet. Gelsem. P.B., 5 lbs. @ 2 10 lb.; bond, 6½d. lb. Aquos, 1/3 lb.
*Tinet. Gentianæ Comp., B.P., 5 lbs. @ 1111½ lb.; bond, 7½d. lb. Aquos, 1/5 lb.
*Tinet. Hyoscyami, B.P., 5 lbs. @ 2/5 lb.; bond, 7½d. lb. Aquos, 1 lb. & 2001, 7½d. lb. Aquos, 1 lb.
*Tinet. Hyoscyami, B.P., 5 lbs. @ 2/5 lb.; bond, 7½d. lb. Aquos, 1 5 lb.

Export, 12 Winchester Quarts assorted.

NOTE.—Only terms Net Cash with order without discount, or orders accepted through London Merchants or Bankers. Goods carriage forward; all packages free; Export cases extra.

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Why it pays to sell SCOTT'S.

SCOTT'S Emulsion reflects credit on the seller and gives satisfaction to the buyer. It bears a good protected profit, yet is advertised all over the United Kingdom.

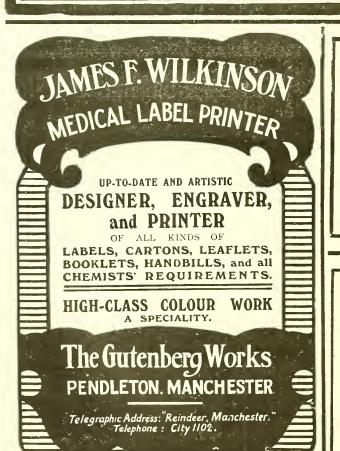
It is the only emulsion with a 37 years' reputation for value and quality.

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> On hand—a large stock of Drug Fittings, Counters, Dispensing Screens, Wall Cases, etc., equal to new .- Bargains !



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> Wholesale Price 35/- per dozen. Retail Price ... 5'- each.

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Druggists' Sundries Packed Pharmaceuticals Patent Medicines Prepared Foods

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Invite the Trade to take up the following valuable P.A.T.A. Protected Lines, bearing a very large Protected Retail Profit, which sell freely and are well known and valued by the Public in many parts of the country.

> Protected Retail Price. Dozen Net. 3/6

"LOSALL'S SALT (well advertised), tins 6d. 7/-

" bottles in cartons 1/6 10/6

* Losall's Salt sells so well, surely it must pay Pharmacists to stock such a big profit-bearing protected line.

LOSALL'S COMPOUND SULPHUR SOAP.

A valuable emollient medicated skin } 1/

3/ -

Chemists requiring effective advertising matter for Losall's Salt, &c., will, on application direct to Lofthouse & Saltmer, receive a liberal supply of Dummies, Showcards, Window Slips, Price Tickets, &c., Carriage Paid, whether or no they have an account open with the Firm.

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We issue a list of WHOLESALE HOUSES who keep above in stock; if for any reason you have difficulty in obtaining supplies, please send postcard direct to us, and a list will be sent to you by return. See trade mark on all our goods: "T. R. ALLINSON." None Genuine Without.

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Handbills, Booklets, Showcards, &c., Free.

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Have now a large sale through CHEMISTS, and early application should be made for Illustrated Counter Bills and Showcards.



POWDER WEED KILLER

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Strength: 1 gall. sufficient for 25 galls. of water.

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BIRDLIMES and FLY GUMS for all climates.

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"COAGULINE" Transparent Cement for broken articles, 6d bots. "TENASITINE." A Liquid Cement in Tubes, 1d., 2d., 3d. & 6d. "KLINX." Hydraulic Cement (heatproof), 6d. tins. "CUE CEMENT," 6d. & 1/-.

SANITARY FLUID. For disinfecting and deodorising. In Tins or Casks.

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A Cough Mixture of over 40 years' proven excel-

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The original and best of all Sticky Fly Papers, 5/- per gross net, carriage paid. Cash with order.



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Very neat, simple, and efficacious, 6/6 per gross net, carriage paid. Two gross lots and up 6 - per gross, carriage paid. Cash with order.

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Your kind co-operation in introducing the new shape, and pushing the old is invited. Effective, well got-up, well advertised, easy to sell, having largest sale of any Smelling Bottle in the World.

Packed in fancy cardboard cases—the Round Bottles in half-dozens, and the new-shaped Flat Bottles in one Dozens—and obtainable from all Wholesale Patent Medicine Warehouses.

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STANDS ERECT

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QUICK SALES.

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QUALITY OF GUM THE SECRET.

BEWARE OF THE BROWN IMITATION. THE GENUINE ORIGINAL HAS A RED COLOURED DISC.

MILLIONS SOLD EVERY SEASON.

Ask your Who'esale House for Mushroom Spiralette, or write direct to the

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In placing this Patent Fly Paper upon the Market, I do so with a full assnrance of its value and effectiveness in attracting flies.

The Patent Fly Catcher is pronounced by all users as a most effectual one, and bears out all that is claimed for it. The patent consists of a number of black lines printed on a semi-transparent paper. This allows the lines to be seen from the opposite side. This device in having black lines is much more effectual than using plain paper. A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

To Colonies 9/- post paid. 6/6 per gross post paid on receipt of P.O.

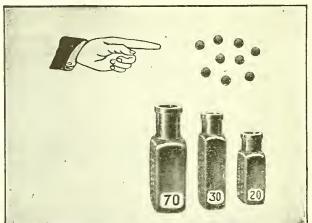


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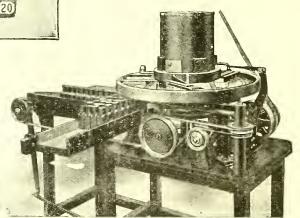
OUTPUT 600-1200 BOTTLES per Hour.

POINTS TO NOTICE.

GUARANTEED TO COUNT ACCURATELY. COUNT CAN BE VARIED. NARROW NECKED BOTTLES USED. CAN BE MODIFIED FOR PILL BOXES. DOES NOT BREAK OR DAMAGE TABLETS.

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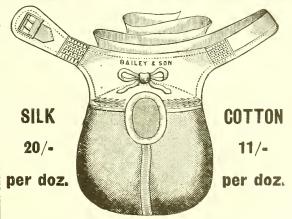
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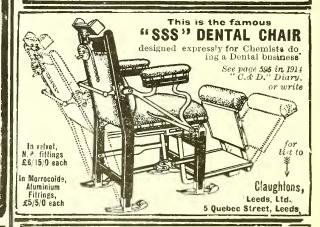
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VIALS, Plain and Lettered Teaspoons.

2 oz. 1 oz. 12 oz. 2 oz. 3 oz. 4 oz.

3/6 4/- 4/9 5 6 7/6 8/6 25 -

In 1 gross boxes 6d. extra.

TERMS: Cash with order 5% discount; or 22% on delivery, and net 30 days. \pounds_3 and upwards, carriage paid, packages free. Goods well packed. No allowance for breakage.



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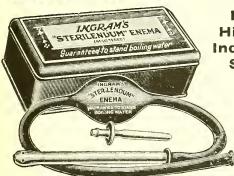
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11/- .. 1s. 4d. each ...

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Price Protected Goods that show a legitimate Profit.



Ingram's High Grade India-Rubber Surgical Goods.



The "UTILEMA" Enema.
FOR SELF USE.

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TEATS Price **2/3** per doz. VALVES ,, **1/9** ,,

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QUALITY GUARANTEED.

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SEND FOR LIST, &c.
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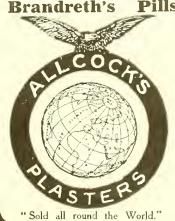
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FOR COLD CREAM, LANOLINE "VASELINE," CAMPHOR ICE, MENTHOL SNUFF, COCOANUT OIL, PINE TREE LOZENCES, BROMPTON LOZENCES, Etc. Etc.

Ask for particulars of "Own Name" Ointment Tins, as drawing. Every Chemist should have them.

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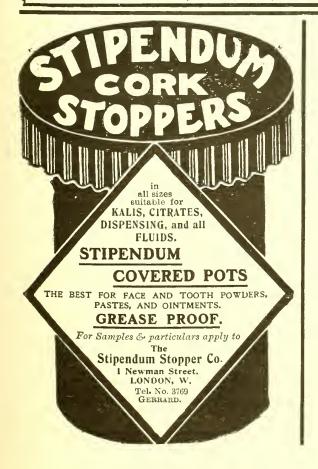
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TUDDERSFIELD.—Junior Assistant or Improver wanted for good-class trade. Apply, with all the usual particulars, to R. C. Walshaw, Pharmacist, 4 Market Place, Huddersfield.

MULL.—Qualified Assistant wanted; comfortable berth; easy hours; duties light; middle-class district; permanency for suitable man. Apply, with full particulars, to 40/4. Office of this Paper.

LANCASHIRE.—Smart qualified Manager wanted; one used to modern Cash trading preferred; good agreement offered, with interest in business. State age, whether married, and when at liberty, 40/41, Office of this Paper.

LEEDS GENERAL INFIRMARY.—Junior Assistant Dispenser (male) wanted; must be quick and accurate; mea's provided whilst on duty. Applications, stating age, salary required, and eppies of testimonials, to be sent to the undersigned. Fred J. Brny. General Manager.

LEICESTER.—Wanted immediately, qualified Assistant as Dispenser: must be competent and have had experience in highplase Pharmacies; ontdoors. Apply, with fullest particulars, stating salary expected, to F. W. Goodes, 25 Market Street, Leicester.

LIVERPOOL.—Bain & Co. require a Junior Assistant (about 21 years of age) on May 1; three kept. State age, height, salary (ontdoors), references, and photo if convenient to John Bain, 4 Quadrant, Lime Street, Liverpool.

ONDON.—Junior, 20-26, outdoors, for Light Retail and Dispensing business in Maida Vale. Apply, with references and photo, stating particulars as to salary required, height, ctc., to C. E. Leveeley, Heckington, Lines.

L ONDON.—Required immediately, capable and energetic qualified Manager; good agreement, with a liberal interest in the profits, offered to suitable applicant. 40/43, Office of this Paper.

ONDON.—Qualified Assistant; Scotsman and one requiring a Lapermanency preferred. Apply, giving full particulars of age, height, experience, and salary required (outdoors), to 42,7, Office of this Paper.

- LONDON, N.—Qualified Senior Assistant, capable of managing. Apply and enclose photo if possible, with full particulars of age, height, experience, and salary required (outdoors), to Dow Brothers, Pharmacists and Opticians, 44 Seven Sisters Road, Holloway, N.

LONDON. S.E.—Locum, unqualified (outdoors), for July and August: one used to quick Cash trade and with Photographic this Paper.

Apply, 41/11, Office of this Paper.

ONDON, W.—Wanted immediately, qualified Assistant, about 23. indoors, for high-class Dispensing business: two kept. Personal application desirable, or give full particulars (age, height, experience, salary required) in first letter to 41/1. Office of this Paper.

L ONDON, West End.—A competent Assistant; used to good-class business; easy hours; indoors. Apply, stating age, experience, and salary expected, 42/10, Office of this Paper.

NEAR Manchester.—Reliable Assistant required; neat and accurate Dispenser, good Window-dresser. Apply, giving usual particulars, salary, etc., 40/37, Office of this Paper.

NEWPORT.—Junior Assistant wanted; outdoors; accustomed to quick Cash trade. State age, reference, and salary required, Phillips, Chemist, Newport, Mon.

WESTGATE-ON-SEA.—Junior Assistant, about 22, for first-knowledges of Photography; permanency; indoors: comfortable-home. Please state experience, age, height, and salary required to Dixon, Chemist, Westgate-on-Sea, Kent.

WEYBRIDGE. — Competent Junior Assistant Contdoors) for high-class Dispensing and Retail business; age about 22. Send full particulars as to experience and salary, enclosing photo, E. T. Neathercoat, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Weybridge.

A REALLY smart Junior wanted; outdoors; used to high-class West-End business. Apply personally, or if by letter state experience, etc., and enclose photo if convenient, to Duckett, 92 Jermyn Street, Piccadilly.

A SMART Assistant for good-class medium business; smart Counterman; good Dispenser and knowledge of Photography. Apply, with full particulars, to 41/13, Office of this Paper.

A BOUT the 20th April, a reliable unqualified Assistant wanted; age 21-25. State height, experience, and salary required (outdoors) to Graham, Chemist, Smallthorne, near Stoke-on-Trent.

A SSISTANT wanted for first-class Dispensing and Retail business in London suburb; must have served a good apprenticeship and be well up in Dispersing; outdoors; abstainer preferred. Bailey, Pharmacist, Blackheath. S.E.

CHEMIST and Druggist, fully qualified, wanted as Manager. Apply, stating age, qualifications, experience, and wages, with not more than three copies of recent festimonials, to Stocksbridge Band of Hope Industrial Co-operative Society, Deepcar, near Sheffield.

DISPENSER wanted for good-class Practice in North London; age 20 to 30; recent and excellent references necessary; no ladies. Write, full particulare, stating age, height, and salary required (outdoors), 41/36, Office of this Paper.

DOCTOR'S Dispenser (outdoors) wanted early in May in goodclass London (S.E.) practice; comfortable post; no contract work; must be M.P.S. Apply, with testimonials and fullest particulars, stating age and salary required, "Calomel" (40/7), Office of this Paper.

IMMEDIATELY.—Qualified man as Managing Assistant; one just qualified would do; Yorkshire residential village; good-class Light Retail and Dispensing; no heavy trade; indoors; thoroughly comfortable; easy hours. Apply, stating age, experience, etc., J. H. Hull, Pharmacist, Boston Spa, Yorks.

JUNIOR Assistant, outdoors, for Dispensing and Photographic business; good salary to suitable man. E. W. Tristram, 335 Lea Bridge Road, Leyton, N.E.



This Blackboard demonstrates that Advertisers using these columns get a ready response to their announcements. The figures only refer to some of the letters RECEIVED AT OUR OFFICE on behalf of Advertisers who use a number or nom de plume.

TO SAVE TROUBLE.

MANY correspondents answering advertisements in this Supplement enclose remittances to cover the cost of forwarding their letters to advertisers who prefer to be addressed c/o this Office. The Publisher desires to make it clear that this is quite superfluous, and perhaps this reminder will obviate the necessity of the frequent return by him of such remittances.

ANSWER IN TERMS OF THE ADVERTISEMENT AND

REMEMBER you are one of possibly hundreds applying for the same position. Put your case before the advertiser so that he may be able to form a MENTAL PIOTURE of your suitableness

BE BRIEF BUT CLEAR.—Millions of applications are consigned to the waste-paper basket UNCONSIDERED, because the reader cannot form this picture from the inadequacy of the materials set before him JUNIOR qualified Assistant. Kindly state in brief essential particulars of experience, etc., Mr. Wm. Shadforth, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 63 Grove Road, Bow, London, E.

JUNIOR Assistant (outdoors) for a good-class Suburban business. State age, neight experience, and salary expected.
Matthews & Son, Pharmacists, 722 High Road, Leytonstone, N.E.

JUNIOR Assistant wanted; Drug Department, Photography, no Dispensing; moderate Lours; no Sunday duty. State salary cequired (outdoors), Burgis & Colebourne, Ltd., Leamington.

MANAGER-ASSISTANT for Drug, Surgical, and Dental business; must be good Extractor, take Impressions, and Fit Teeth, used to handling Trusses and Surgical goods; able to take obarge; hours 10 to 9, Saturday 10, Thursday 1; no Sunday; salary £2 and commission; week's trial. Write, particulars, Drug Stores, Russell Place, Woolwich.

QUALIFIED man; good, permanent position to smart man. Particulars, apply, 38/12, Office of this Paper.

**QUALIFIED Assistant, outdoors, for good-class Photographic and Dispensing business; good prospects for capable man. Apply to A. Goldthorpe, Chemist, 70 Herbert Road, Plumstead, S.E.

QUALIFIED Assistant required immediately as Chemist to a small Limited Company; a share given in business; easy shours; permanency; indoors; state age, references, and salary. Apply, 37/4, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Assistant required for brisk Family, Dispensing, Agricultural business in country town; young, energetic; good Salesman; easy hours; no Sunday duty; married man not objected to; good prospects for suitable man. Apply, stating experience, salary required, to 40/25, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Manager soon, good all-round, smart man, for good-class business in South London suburb. 42/11, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Manager, 25 to 30 years of age, wanted at once; first-class man for new shop in good neighbourhood. Write, stating full particulars, Foster, 79 Leigh Road W., Leigh-on-Sea.

QUALIFIED Manager wanted for branch. Write, stating salary required, with full particulars, to Wilson, Chemist, Alvaston, Derby.

QUALIFIED (Minor) Dispenser; permanency; in the best part of the West End of London; a young man with experience; good salary offered. Apply, "Sanatonin," c/o S. Maw, Son & 6000, 7 to 12 Aldersgate Street, London, E.C.

REQUIRED immediately, a Male Dispenser; in South Wales Colliery district: must be experienced; good salary. Applicants should be within reasonable distance of Liverpool, as an interview will be necessary with R. Sumner & Co., Ltd., Wholesale Druggists, Liverpool.

REQUIRED early in May, an energetic and careful Assistant, about 25, iu a good West-End business; must have had good experience; commencing salary £2 10s, per week (outdoors); no.Sunday duty. Apply, by letter, with full particulars, 39 9. Office of this Paper.

REQUIRED, an Assistant, qualified preferred, for good-class Dispensing business. State full particulars, age, experience, salary required, to W. A. Weston, 8 Sandringham Parade, Ealing.

SMART unqualified Assistant wanted for Dispensing and Counter; good-class business; hours 8 to 7.30. Saturdays 9,30; half-day weekly; very little Sunday duty. Please give full particulars as to age, height, and experience, salary required (indoors), enclose photo if possible (to be returned), J. H. Lloyd. 97 High Street, Bedford.

SMART young man with intimate knowledge of the prices of Druge, Packed Goods, Patents, and Sundries required by well-known firm; comfortable and progressive berth for someone anxious to get on. 40/45, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED Junior or Improver wanted; indcore; no Sunday photo, and salary required, H. C. Lee, Pharmaceutical Chemist. Gainsborough.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant, about 23-or 24; used to Counter and Dispensing; good salary and commission to good man. Apply, with particulars, photo, and salary asked, Lester & Williamson, Chemiste, Great Heath, Coventry.

WANTED for the Isle of Man (permanent), Junior or Improver, with good Dispensing experience. Apply, stating age and experience, calary required (outdoors), to "Rushen" (40/8).

WANTED for private General Practice in North London, Dispenser-Bookkeeper, etc.; work light; wages 308. to 358. Particulars, 41/35, Office of this Paper.

WHOLE or part time; Store trade in N.W. district; Junior for Stock and Dispensing; must be quick and a good worker; Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday; no Sunday or Thunsday duty. Send full particulars as to age, experience, and salary required to "Aspiriu" (59,24), Office of this Paper.

30/- weekly.—Junior wanted, about 24, for Dispensing and Counter; must be used to quick Cash trade and able to make B.P. and other preparations. Full particulars to A. Collins, M.P.S., Pontefract.

\$\frac{\mathbb{C}}{2}\$ 10s.—Unqualified, smart Counterman and Dispenser (permanency), in good London suburban business; hours 8.50 to 9: Sunday duty one in three. "Statim" (42/110), Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE.

Price-lists, trade circulars, samples, and printed matter can in no case be forwarded, the Box number being intended exclusively for specific answers to particular advertisements. The Publisher reserves the right to open and refuse to forward any communications received which he may consider contrary to this rule.

L ONDON.—An old, well-established Manufacturing Sundries house requires the services of a sound hard-working Traveller, with reliable connection in N., N.W., W., etc., districts; an excellent opportunity occurs to the right man. Reply, in confidence, to "B. E. B." (39/40), Office of this Paper.

COUTH LONDON.—Live Representative required at once, calling on Chemists only; also Representative or house with good connection for Scotland. Apply, letter only, Seuier's Electric Kleen Works, 195 Seven Sisters Road, Finsbury Park, N.

CHEMIST, qualified preferred, for Lancashire Wholesale house; muct have experience, particularly in matters of despatch and control; good organiser and worker; commencing salary £130, increasing by £26 annually to £208; in confidence; several Juniors also required; smart, and with good knowledge of trade, not necessarily Wholesale; applications not replied to unless containing fullest particulars. 38/6, Office of this Paper.

 $\mathbf{E}^{\mathrm{VAN}}$ JONES & SON, Wholesale Chemists, Llanelly, require a capable man to take charge of Warehouse and the putting-up of orders.

GOOD Junior required; one who has had some practical experience in the making of Ointments, Emulsions, etc. State age, experience, salary required, and when at liberty, 40/42, Office of this Paper.

TWAVELLER required. London and country, to call upon Chemists with Druggists' Sundries, etc. Apply, 183/34, Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

(Colonial, Indian and Foreign.)

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words or less beyond, prepaid. The Advertiser may, if preferred, have replice addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 6d.

I NDIA.—Wanted, Assistant, with Minor qualification, for European house doing high-class trade; four years agreement; passage paid both ways; monthly salary first year Rs. 250, second Rs. 275, third Rs. 300, and fourth Rs. 325. All further particulars on application to 41/38, Office of this Paper.

SHANGHAI.—Qualified Assistant, about 23, required for oldestablished English Chemists; four years' agreement; passage paid out and home; terms (approximately) £180 first year, with annual advance of £24; furnished room and medical attendance provided. Apply, with full particulars, to 86/550, Office of this Paper.

SOUTH AFRICA.—In the healthiest part of the country; qualified Assistant, not more than 28 years of age; single; three years' engagement; passage paid; furnished bedroom provided; £20, £21, £22. Fullest particulars to "F. J. R. B.", Fvans Sons Leseher & Webb, Ltd., 60 Bartholomew Close, E.C.

TABLETS, Compressed and Sugar coated.—Wanted, young man for abroad, with good experience; one with knowledge of Pill Coating preferred. Apply, stating age, qualifications, etc., to 41/23, Office of this Paper.

Young Pharmacist, English, able to speak French fluently, required by English Manufacturing house to Represent them abroad; particulars of duties of the position will be furnished to suitable caudidates on application. Applicants should give full particulars of age, experience, salary required, etc., to 175/43, Office of this Paper.

APPRENTICESHIPS.

A PPRENTICE wanted; well educated; no premium required; increasing salary given; personal supervision. W. Frost Wood, F.S.M.C., Chemist. Dame Agnes Street, Nottingham.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

 is. for 12 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words or less beyond, prepaid.

The Advertiser may, if preferred, have replice addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 6d.

[HOME.] RETAIL.

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A SSISTANT, age 21, tall, seeks situation in Midland town; 7 years' Dispensing and General Retail experience. Apply, "Statim," 695 Foleshill Road, Coventry.

CHEMIST desires cituation for his son, aged 18, as Improver in good-class Dispensing business. Apply, Billington, Sheffield Road, Barnsley.

CONTINENTAL qualified Chemist, speaking French, German, and Italian, having experience in English Dispensing, requires situation. A. Wurtz, 76 York Road, Lambeth.

ELDERLY gentleman seeks situation as qualified man; good references. "Obtmist," 20 Barnsbury Street, Islington.

JUNIOR; 19½; tall; outdoors; London, S.W. preferred; Counter, Dispensing, etc.; disengaged April 27. Write, "Junior," 74 Fawe Park Road, Putney.

JUNIOR or Improver; age 19; tall; Counter and Dispensing; disengaged Easter; references. Address, "G. H.," Station House, Bewdley, Wores.

JUNIOR; 21; Birmingham district preferred. Small, e/o Jones, Chemist, Sutton Coldfield.

LADY Dispenser (Hall certificate) desires post, Doctor or Institution; first benth. Address, Miss Rawlings, 18 Aston Road, Southsea, Hants.

LADY (Minor) disengaged after Easter; Institution or Retail; good worker; excellent references. 39/12, Office of this

LIVERPOOL District. — Pharmacists requiring part-time or Claughton, Birkenhead; highest credentials; well experienced Dispensing, Counter, Window-dressing.

L OOUM; reliable, reasonable; City, West-End, Hospital experience. "Presto," 48 Handforth Road, Kennington, S.W.

LOOUM; elderly; experienced; qualified; fourteenth season. Bilton, West Heath, Congleton.

LOCUM; qualified; 20 years' first-class experience; good Dispenser; soher, industrious. "Aspirin," 29 Avondale Road, Southport.

L OCUM; qualified; reliable; Photography, Optice; experienced and writer and business builder; by the day or week; disengaged April 16. "Workup" (41/6), Office of the Paper.

L OCUM; qualified; best recommendations; discussed April 22.

LOCUM; 30; qualified; West-End, provincial experience; disengaged. N. Smart, Beach Road, Littlehampton.

L OCUM-TENENS.—Retired Chemist and Dentiet, age 60, ont of business past 5 years, would like engagement after April 22. State terms, Hambridge, Medstead, Hante.

MANAGER (Branch), experienced Prescriber, Extractor, at present similarly engaged, seeks change; Hall qualification; good references. "Gentian" (41/12), Office of this Paper.

MANAGER, Locum, Dispenser; good experience Lendon and South; disengaged. "Qualified," Ivories House, Horley.

MANAGER; Dentistry, Pharmacy, Opties; experienced, educated; accustomed sole control. "Unreg." (41/4), Office of this Paper.

MANAGER, up-to-date experience as Salesman, organiser, window-display, highest references, requires £208 per annum. "Alpha" (42/170), Office of this Paper.

MINOR man (41), weak on his legs, otherwise active, seeker permanency; N.H.I. or other Dispensing, or any General work; good experience; single; moderate terms. "Cocupation" (42/15), Office of this Paper.

N.H.I.—Experienced Medical Dispenser, Counter, Photo-Read, Brentwood. "Dispenser," 127b Warley

PART-TIME Dispensing, Derby; first-class experience; Chemiet, Doctor, or Hospital. 39/21, Office of this Paper.

PART-TIME borth, evenings, wanted; good Dispenser; first-class Counterman and Window-dresser; s.W. preferred-39/11, Office of this Paper.

PART-TIME: Dispensing, Chemistry, or Optical. "Ozone," 4 Ferndale Road, Clapham.

PART-TIME; evenings or to suit; good Dispenser and Counterman; used to high-class business. "Cyan.ds," 60 Chelsham. Road, Clapham. S.W.

PART-TIME to 5 p.m., London, by qualified (37): first-class experience; abstainer. "J. C.," 2 Highbury Quadrant, N.

QUALIFIED Manager, 29, good references, desires change; good or middle class business; would invest £100 in right business. 38/10, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED; elderly; undeniable references: good experience; London. "Spee," 67 St. John's Wood Terrace. N.W.

QUALIFIED; Manager or Senior; West-End and previncial experience; energetic; excellent references. 40/38, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Manager; experienced in all branches; town or country; married; live over premises preferred. Reply, 40/16, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Manager, d'eengaged May 1, London or district, for branch. "A. B.," 6 King's Parade, Askew Read, W.

QUALIFIED; Manager or Locum; high-class London experience; with or without view succession; disengaged May 1. 42/9, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Managership; middle-aged, single; or would entertain view to succession or Partnership; high-class London experience. Roberts, 307 Barking Road

QUALIFIED: 41; single; N.H.I. Dispensing, etc.; moderate terms. Letters only to Ahier, 589 Lea Bridge Read, Leytor, N.E.

QUALIFIED Manager; Store and West-End experience. Hunter, 10 Popes Road, Brixton.

 $R^{\rm ETIRED}$ Chemist wants five or six hours' occupation daily, outdoors; aged 58; good experience; London or Cambridge or between on G.N. Railway. 40/20 Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED, 22, desires part-time berth, two days and two evenings; Dispensing and Counter. "South" 1 Brownewood Park, Finebury Park, N.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant; 5 years' experience; disengaged about May 10; references, etc. W. H. Whitehurst, Anson Street, Rugeley.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant; 22; 6 years' London experience; excellent references; disengaged May; West-End or City; evenings free after 7 for study. K. Nicker, 147 High Street, Tewkesbury, Glos.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant, 27, seeks permanency in Tyne or Wearside district; first-class Dispensing and good all-round experience; disengaged May 15. 39/18, Office of this Paper.

NQUALIFIED, experienced Assistant (29) desires responsible position: thoroughly capable of taking charge; good Dispenser, Prescriber, Counterman, Extractor, Photographic, Veterinary; highest references; disengaged. 42/14, Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE.

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CENTLEMANLY Assistant, 28, tall, desires position as Traveller or-post in Wholesale; good appearance and address; smart Salesman; 5 years' West-End experience; disengaged shortly. Norrish 11 Merton Road, Kensington, W.

MANAGER. Warehouse and Despatch, seeks engagement; 15 years' experience; capable organiser; good knowledge of Essence trade and Sundrice; excellent references. Address; 39/31, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE for London requires additional lines, Soaps, Sundries, Proprietary or Packed Goods. "Introduction" (42/17), Office of this Paper.

RETIRED fully-qualified Medical man, aged 50, on the Medical Register and formerly in business for 13 years as a Chemist and Druggist, is tired of inaction, and, not wishing to returu to general practice, would like to hear of something where his experience in General Medical Practice and of the Drug trade could be utilised. 31/16, Office of this Paper.

SIDE-LINE.—Advertiser, covering from Chester to Penzance, with Bristol as a centre, Oxford as a boundary, could work one good Side-line with his present on a commission basis. Reply, "Side-line' (58/20), Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

(Colonial, Indian and Foreign.)

18. for 12 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond, prepaid.
The Advertiser may, if preferred, have replies addressed to this
Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 6d.

This heading is reserved for assistants seeking situations in the British Colonies, India, and Dependencies or elsewhere abroad.

QUALIFIED Chemist, age 25. single, knowledge of Italian and Therapeutice, desires position abroad; Traveller, Assistant, or Manager; preferably Italy or the East; good references; mild pretensions. "B. P." (37/8), Office of this Paper.

NQUALIFIED Assistant, 6 years' Dispensing and Retail experience, seeks position in India, South Africa, or South America; age 24 years. Address, "Calomel" (59/22), Office of this Paper.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Moadam & Tuckniss, Sharedealers, Bank Chambers, Black heath, S.E. Established 1898. Telephone 81 Lee Green Shares for Sale (free of commission, subject).—50 Brunner, Blond Ordinary, 96s. 44d.; 38 Camwal Ordinary and 3 Preference, 57s. 6d. the lot; 200 Hford Ordinary, 15s.; £800 W. J. Bush 4 per cent. Debenture, £80; 15 Benger's Preference, £6; 40 J. Crosfiel New Preference, £24s. 9d.; 163 Sanitas, 24s. 44d.; 70 Veno's Drug, 21s.; 40 J. Knight Ordinary, 50s. 9d. Wanted (subject).—350 Wright, Layman Preference, 20s. 3d. x.d.; 50 Evans Lescher Preference, 97s. 6d.
List of Shares for Sale and Wanted sent free on application Every effort made to effect business for Bnyers and Sellers in all Stocks and Shares. Bankers, London County and Westminster

Scoond-Hand Chemists' Fittings.—We have an exceptionally fine selection of these in all sizes; prices are right and goods are in first-class condition; we shall be pleased to supply farticulars and prices. Call or write, RUDDUCK & CO., 262 Old Street, E.O.

CHOWCASES (second-hand) ready for immediate despatch:
Mohogany Wall Showcase, 6 ft. long, 9 ft. high, condition
as new, £3; Ditto, 5 ft. long, with Bent Plate-glass Piano Case
in centre, £11 10s.; 6-ft. Mahogany and Bent Plate-glass Counter
Case, with Display Shelvee, 90s.; Perfumery Showcase and Desk,
40s.; 12 ft. Mahogany and Plate-glass Serving Counter, £8 10s.,
many hundreds of other bargains. Write inquiries, PHILIP
JOSEPHS & SONS, LTD., 93 Old Street, London, E.C.

CHEMISTS' Fittings Silent Salesman Showceses, Drugfittings, Dispensing-screens, Wall-cases, Perfume-cases, Deaks, Glassfront Counters, Counter Drawers, Shop-soiled, Second-hand, at unbeaten prices; before you decide get my estimate, you can't dobetter; 30 years fitting Pharmacies. George Cook, the Chemists' working Shopfitter. New address: Catherines Street, City Road, E.C. (few doors from Old Street).

CHEMISTS Commencing.—Complete set of modern second-hand handsome Mahogany Fittings for smart Pharmacy, including Drug Fitting, Dispensing Soreen, Wall Case, Counter, Counter Brawers, Toothbrash Centre Counter Case, Perfumery Case, Mahogany Window Enclosures, Plate-glass Shelves, Mirrors, Oak Window Boards and handsome Arch and Clock, Electric Fittings; the whole lot to be cleared for one hundred and fifteen pounds (£115); absolute cost £240. MILLS, 163-5 Old Street, E.C.

BEST cash price for all old Cameras, any make, also all old Photo goods, no matter how damaged; any kind you may have send them along; eesh will be sent same day; no waiting; we buy all and return nothing. S. E. Hackett, 23 July Road, Liverpool, E.

PADIUM.—Offers wanted for a 2-milligramme tube of pure Anhydrous Radium Bromide, testing 95.8 per cent., and part of a lot tested and certified by Sir William Ramsay. 41/30, Office of this Paper.

YOUR ATTENTION—ONE MINUTE!

What was only possible for the largest advertiser is now within the reach of the smallest Pharmacist. My window centres are real aids to window shows. With each one are directions for a full display, and the price, 2/6, enables you to compete with the largest advertiser. See previous advets. Send for one now, and particulars of my Service. The head of a large printing firm states: "They are perfect, and would be cheap at 5/· "

BILLYARD ALLISON, Pharmacist & Business Specialist, RETFORD.

EXCHANGE COLUMN

halfpenny per word with name and address. One penny per word if we register the address and attach a number. No advertisement inserted for less than 6d.

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FOR DISPOSAL.

OPTICAL AND PHOTOGRAPHIC.

WILL exchange optical goods for typewriter. Burrows, 57 Radcliffe Road, Nottingham.

SHOP FITTINGS.

CONGDON'S patent 4 ft. 6 in. counter case, perfect condition; reasonable offer, or exchange for glass block counter case. McCabe & Co., 32 Church Street, Croydon.

MAHOGANY wall once, 7 ft. by 3 ft.; 2 glass-top counter cases; 2 carboys; wood counter with till (cheap); sundry stock bottles; sell at sacrifice. Ferriday, Chemist, Oakengates.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHREIBER iron-frame surgical chair, with appliances, 608.; invalid couch, 32s. 6d.; both adjustable and leather covered; first-rate condition. Davis, 52 Station Road, Wood Green.

WANTED.

DISPENSING seales, second-hand, cheap. State price and description, 40/3. Office of this Paper.

WANTED in London, shop bottles, wall case, pill machine, scales, counter case. 39/27, Office of this Paper.

OPTICAL books; Minor, Major, Chemists' books; send prepaid for

Voltaire Road, Clapham, London, S.W.

GARDNER'S patent "Rapid" sifters and mixers from 60 to 500 lb. capacity. State price and fullest particulars, with maker's manufacturing number, to 185, 7, Office of this Paper.

Venereal Diseases.

THE Royal Commission which is inquiring into the prevalence of venereal diseases has taken a large volume of evidence, and in the course of it a great deal has been said about the public disposition to avoid going to medical men for treatment. A number of witnesses have suggested methods of combating this, including the suppres-Sir Donald sion or limitation of quack treatment. MacAlister, K.C.B., M.D., President of the General Medical Council dealt with the latter point in his evidence last week, which has been summarised thus:

The General Council had taken every opportunity to press on the Government of the day the importance of restricting the free practice of medicine, surgery, and midwifery by unqualified persons, and were strongly of opinion that steps ought to be taken to prevent the cruel wrong done by permitting free practice in branches of these subjects on the public without any previous qualification. As veterinary surgeons had obtained an Act which protected them and protected the lower animals against the ravages of the quack, so he thought a special case could be made out for preventing unprofessional treatment of venereal diseases by reason of their severity and their effect upon the population.

When the inquiry commenced we pointed out that some limitation of present free practice would be advocated, and this will probably be one of the Commission's recom-

Contracts.

Settlements of the following contracts have been notified since our last issue:

Banbury Guardians.—Sanitas Co., Ltd., for disinfectants. Blean Guardians.—Mr. A. Lander, Ph.C., Canterbury, for drugs.

Brentford Guardians.-Middleton Bros., for disinfectants at 1261. 10s. 10d.

at 126t. 10s. 10d.

Chapel-en-le-Frith Guardians.—Mr. J. W. Cook and Mr. C. A. Livesley, chemists, New Mills, for disinfectants.

Cheltenham Guardians.—Mr. Harold Miller, chemist, for drugs at 15 per cent. off catalogued list of the United Chemists' Association. Ltd., and sundries at 5 per cent. advance on Maw's list. Mr. W. H. Hill, chemist, appointed extra or emergency dispenser for a year.

Clitheroe Guardians.—Mr. J. Harrison, chemist, for drugs and dressings.

drugs and dressings

Colchester City Hospital.—Mr. A. W. Nunn, Ph.C., for drugs and sundries; Williams & Co., for disinfectants.

Daventry Guardians.—Mr. A. Harrisson, chemist, for

disinfectants.

Derby Guardians.—Mr. A. Staley, for lint and wool. Dudley Town Council.—Killgerm Co., Ltd., for disinfectant-fluid at 2s. 2d. per gal.; disinfectant-powder, 3l. 15s.

Faversham Town Council.-Mr. E. Withers, appointed

chemist for a year.
Gloucester City Council.—Mr. H. R. Broad, chemist, Gloucester, for disinfectants.

Guildford Town Council.-H. E. Hope & Co. and Adcocks, Ltd., for disinfectants.

Hinckley Guardians.-Messrs. Pridmore, for supplies of

chemicals, etc., and bovril respectively.

Holywell Guardians.—Mr. John Carman, chemist, for the supply of carbolacene at 1s. $10\frac{1}{2}d$. per gal., and fumigating charcoal at 8s. per cwt

Ludlow Guardians.—Woodhouse & Son, for invalid bovril,

Ludlow Guardians.—Woodhouse & Son, for invalid bovril, 4s, 9½d. per lb.; cod-liver oil, 6d. per lb.; carbolic soap, 1l. 1s. 6d. per cwt.

Maidstone Borough Sanatorium.—Mr. W. G. Wells, chemist, for the year's drug-supply.

Manchester Corporation.—Jas. Woolley, Sons & Co., Ltd., W. W. Hill, Son & Wallis, Ltd., and the Surgical Manufacturing Co., for drugs and druggists' sundries required at the hospitals during the next twelve months; J. Woolley, Sons & Co., Ltd., for ambulance accessories for the Tramways Department for twelve months; McDougall Bros, Ltd., for perfumed liquid soap; G. W. Goodwin & Son, for toilet-soap; Newton. Chambers & Co., Ltd., for disinfecting powder and fluid; Jewsbury & Brown and Westmacott & Sons, for mineral waters: and Camwal, Ltd., for syphons.

Metropolitan Water Board.—For annual supplies: Baird Tatlock, Ltd., laboratory apparatus, test-tubes, etc.; May

& Tatlock, Ltd., laboratory apparatus, test-tubes, etc.; May & Baker, Ltd., chemicals.
Nantwich Guardians.—Mr. W. C. Grice, chemist, for drugs at 41*l*. 5s. 4*d*.

Newent Guardians.—Newent Drug Co., for Jeyes' fluid at 4s. 9*d*. gal., cotton-wool 11*d*. lb., lint 1s. 5*d*. lb., Gamgee tissue 1s. 3*d*. lb., single trusses 1s. 6*d*. each, double ditto 2s. 6*d*. each, and cod-liver oil 5s. 9*d*. gal.

Newport (Salop) Guardians.—Mr. F. H. Slinn, chemist, for the supply of drugs.

Newton-in-Makerfield Urban Council.—Sanitary Dry Linne Co., for disinfecting-powder: Adcocks, for disinfect-

Lime Co., for disinfecting-powder; Adcocks, for disinfect-

Orsett Guardians .- Jordan Bros., Grays, for the drug-

Southampton Guardians.-W. Bates & Co., chemists, for drugs and chemicals.

Stockton Guardians.-Mr. T. W. Salmon, chemist, for an

annual supply of drugs.

Swindon and Highworth Guardians.—For half-yearly supplies: Mr. G. Marsh, Highworth, bandage calico, 2½d. yd.; Rye & Co., Swindon, soda-ash, 6s, cwt.; J. Lott & Sons, Swindon, disinfectant fluid, 2s. 7½d. gal., disinfectant provider 75 6d. cwt.; Green & Co., entisentic gauge, 2d. yd. Sons, Swindon, disinfectant-fluid, 2s. 7½d. gal.. disinfectant-powder 7s. 6d. cwt.; Green & Co., antiseptic gauze, 2d. yd.; belladonna plaşter (moleskin), 2s. 6d. yd.; porous, 1s. yd.; boracio powder, 5d. lb.; borax. 1d. lb.: camphor, 2s. 3d. lb.; carbolic acid, 2s. qt.: carbolic oil, 1s. qt.: clinical thermometers, 8d. each; cod-liver oil, 4s. 6d. gal.: cotton-wool, 8d. lb.; Epsom salts. 1d. lb.; flour of sulphur, 1½d. lb.; glycerin, 2s. qt.; guttapercha tissue, 1s. yd.; iodoform ointment, 1s. 9d. lb.; white lint, 1s. 3d. lb.; boric lint, 1s. lb.; methylated spirits, 2s. 9d. gal.; Parrish's food, 2s. 6d. bottle; quinine, 6d. oz.; seltzogene refills, 1s. 6d. per doz.; plaster strapping. 1d. yd.: teats, 3s. doz.; tow, 6s. lb.; trusses (single), 1s. 6d. each; ditto (double), 2s. each; vaseline, 4d. lb.

Tonbridge Urban Council.—Mr. S. Smith, pharmacist.

Tonbridge Urban Council.—Mr. S. Smith, pharmacist, for the supply of chemicals, etc., to the hospital; Sanitas Co., Ltd., for disinfectants.

Wirrall Guardians.—Mr. John Fawcett, chemist, Bebington, for drugs and medical appliances.

Yeovil Rural Council.—Newton & Co., chemists, for disinfectants

disinfectants.

COMING EVENTS.

This section of the "C. & D." is reserved for advance notices of meetings or other events. These should be sent to the Editor by Wednesday of the week before the meetings, etc., occur.

Tuesday, April 14.

Oldham Pharmoceutical Association, Café Monico, Union Street, at 3 r.m. Annual meeting.

Wednesday, April 15.

Edinburgh Chemists'. Assistants', and Apprentices' Association, 36 York Place, at 8.30 r.m. Annual meeting.

Cheshire Co. Pharmacists' Association, Albion Hotel, Piccadillys Manchester, at 3 r.m. Annual meeting.

Northern College of Pharmacy. St. Mary's Café. Oxford Road.
Manchester. Reunion of past and present students and presentation of medals and certificates. Tickets (1s. 9d. cach) from the Reunion Secretary at the College.

Thursday, April 16.

Nottingham Pharmaccutical Association. Visit to hesery and lace factories.

SOUTHAMPTON PHARMACISTS' Association .- The annual diener will be held at the South-Western Hotel on April 29.

BIRMINGHAM CHEMISTS' ATHLETIC CLUB.—A social afternoon has een arranged for April 22 at Rodway's Café, Bristof Street. ickets (1s. each) may be obtained from any member of the Tickets (1s Committee,

UCAL LODGE OF PHARMACY.—Complimentary dinner to Mr. Harold Miller (Cheltenham) at the London Tavern, 53 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C., on April 23. Tickets (58. each) from Mr. G. W. Evans (Hon. Secretary), 239 Hammeremith Road, W.

Loxdon (S.W.) Pharmacists' Association.—The second annual dinner will be held at the Restaurant Frascati, Oxford Street, London, W., on April 29. Tickets (7s. 5d. each) from Mr. E. A. Atkins (Hon. Secretary), 71 East Hill, Wandeworth.

Western Pharmacists' Association.—A social evening (which supper, and dance) will be held at the Restaurant Frascat), Oxford Street, London. W., on April 22. Tickets (lady and gentleman 9s., single 5s.) from the Secretaries and members of Committee.

PUBLIC PHARMACISTS' AND DISPENSERS' ASSOCIATION.—The annual Bohemian concert will be held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, London, E.C., on April 29. Tickets (1s. each) from Mr. G. W. Gibson, Hon. Secretary, St. Paneras South Infirmaty, Paneras Road, N.W.

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